INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA. IN 1913.

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VOL. XVI NO 252--- BOMBAY, FRIDAY OCTOBER 12 1928. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels	
13 Oct.	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,002
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	now	20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	direct	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	from	16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Rancsi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	without	20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	O	£ 55	£ 98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	13 Oct
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	20 Oct.	12 Nov
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5903	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 Oct.	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20300	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
21st „	Morea * ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
1929.			
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
15th „	Malwa * ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
13th Oct.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
15th	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
17th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa
19th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
4th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hunsum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Daring Prophesy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22817

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
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UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.
SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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Address.....

Register No. ..... Time of delivery.....

Date of paper .....

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for an Intermediate College. Must be Hindu of liberal views and a vegetarian. Up-country educationist will be preferred. State salary acceptable, educational qualifications, previous experience, etc., to Box No. 2194 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 31197

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, knowing Electricity Generating Plant, Electric Drive etc., for a local mill. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 2192 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1221

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Mathematics, Wilson College, Bombay. Salary Rs. 150-10-200. Applications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Wilson College, Bombay, not later than 31st October 1928.
A R1224

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R20817

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A new or secondhand one s. s. and s. c. LATHE with gap bed, height of centre 16.1/2" to admit 23 feet between centres. Complete with screw cutting wheels, counter shafts with belt striker, face plate and four jaw independent chuck and steady Hollow spindle preferred. Lathe to be of heavy construction and in sound condition. Quote prices with specification and makers' name to Box No. 2193 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
X 31193

PROFESSION

WHAT IS IN YOUR FATE?—SEND HOROSCOPE or NAME WITH Re. 1-4 AND you will get an accurate history of your whole life. The SECRETARY, Kashi Astrological Bureau, Nanakuiwos, Kaithu, Simla.
P R1222

LOANS.

5000—Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October, 1928. Concession adjustment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, enclose two annas stamps. Paid agents wanted. Banking Industrial Syndicate, Ltd., Bombay 2.
L R1210.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WELL—Established and experienced firm willing to undertake the distribution of Cinema films in India also exportation to Europe Please apply with terms Box No. 2191 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1220

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

OUT AGENCY at Salaya, eight miles distant from Khambhalia has been opened affording facility of through booking of parcels and goods to and from Salaya.

N. R. GRIEG,
Traffic Superintendent.
31196

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA KRISHNAJI PATKAR, of Turner Road, Bandra, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days of the date, hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow, outhouses table and cook-room, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandra Hill in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Villa Thana, containing by admeasurement 3939 square yards or thereabouts and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 224 and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Ward "A" House No. 31 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public road called Mount Mary Road, on or towards the West by Vacant Municipal ground and beyond it by public road called Beheramji Jibhoy Road, on or towards the North partly by a common passage and partly by the property late of Sir Harkissondas Narottamdas and on or towards the South partly by the property now or late of Mr. Henriques known as the Blue Bungalow and partly by the property late of Mr. J. N. Tata, known as Mount Villas.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1928.

HABIB R. PARPIA,
For Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Parpia.
31195

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 569 of 1925.

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2309 of 1919 ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

D. M. D'CRUZ ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court-house on FRIDAY, the 12th day of October, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land at Mouje Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Lonavla, District Poona, measuring on the East from the South to North 50 feet, on the South from East to West 45 feet, on the West from South to North 96 feet, and on the North from East to West 93 feet, and bounded on or towards East by the open ground for house belonging to Tukaram Jadhav and beyond it by the land belonging to Khandu Khule, on or towards the South by the compound and house and open ground of Sakharam Khule, on or towards the West by land bearing No. 189 and beyond it by common passage, and on or towards the North by land bearing No. 189 and beyond it by Railway lines together with the bungalow, hereditaments and premises thereon.

For further particulars and sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. E. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31058

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 257 of 1928.

RAGHAVENDRA UPENDRA KAMATH ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ATTAPPA SANKAPPA SHETTY ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th June, 1928, all the furniture and articles in the hotel styled The Hindu Vishram Graha at Tyaballi Moosaji Building, Argyle Road, Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, under the instructions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the above premises on Monday, the 29th October, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in one lot. The property shall be on view four days before the sale.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bennett & Co., or at the office of Messrs. Dubash and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for Narayan Atmaram Malshute, the owner of the property, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land with buildings standing thereon situate on the Western side of Arthur Road admeasuring about 355 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 767, 767, New Nos. 12752, 12755, New Survey Nos. 1|2519, 1|2525, Cadastral Survey No. 20 Parel Sewree Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 294, Street No. 1 (in rear) and bounded on the North partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Meghji Welji, on the East by Arthur Road, on the South formerly by the property of Baloo Miya Mohiddin and now of Janardhan Thakerji Seth and on the West formerly by the property of Ratansey Arut and now of Haji Cassum Agboatwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1928, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

86 Bundles Coir, Wood, Rubber-gloshes, Essential and Perfume Oil, 85 c|s Beer, Whisky, Rum, 48 c|s Harrican Lanterns, Iron, Toys, Bangles, Household goods, Grease, Machinery, Advertising Posters, 73 pieces Aute Spring, Ladies' Hosiery, Piece-goods, 10 c|s Caps, Buttons, Sulfurophosphate, Hardware, Wine, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with the Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell, at the risk of the Owners, by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1928, at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road:—

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuable, article of clothing, Books, Vessels, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked Articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the [illegible] Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of Immoveable Properties at Ovalwadi (Mugbhat Lane), Khatteralli Lane and Parel, Village Road, and at Mahul and Anik in Bombay Suburban District under instructions from Messrs. Solomon and Co. and Messrs. Rele and Co., Joint Attorneys for Mr. Baliram Bhagwantrao Sao and Mr. Vasant Shaligram Sao, on the following days:—

LOT NO. 1.—Sale on MONDAY, 15th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—Fazandari land admeasuring about 83 square yards with dwelling house thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road in Mugbhat Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 240 of Girgaum Division and Bombay Municipality "D" Ward No. 664, Street No. 11, Mugbhat Street.

LOT NO. 2.—Sale on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—Fazendari land measuring about 131 square yards (according to Cadastral Survey) with dwelling house thereon, situate at Parel on the Northern side of Parel Village Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 325 Parel-Sewri Division and Bombay Municipality Ward No. 2605, Street No. 1299.

LOT NO. 3.—Sale on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers:—All that Paddy land situate at Mahul in Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District and Registration District of Bombay Suburban particularly described below:—

(a) Paddy field or ground called "Kotimba", Survey No. 124, Pot No. 10, Gunthas 36 3|4; Survey No. 124, Falni No. 1, Guntha 1; Survey No. 125, Pot No. 2, Gunthas 21 1|4.

(b) Paddy field or ground called "Kirlai", Survey No. 149, Pot No. 5, Gunthas 14 3|4; Survey No. 155, Pot No. 1, Gunthas 18 3|4; Survey No. 155, Falni No. 6, Gunthas 3; Survey No. 155, Falni No. 1, Gunthas 1.

(c) Paddy field or ground called "Kulwadi", Survey No. 106, Pot No. 2, Gunthas 7 1|4.

(d) All that land with tiled roof dwelling house, admeasuring East to West 35 feet and South to North 30 feet, bounded on the East by the house of Simbur Bana, on the West by the house of Moti Khusal Marwadi with an intervening gully belonging to both, on the South by the house of Gharu Bhagwan and on the North by an open space and a passage having in the open space of the house 4 Bhendi trees which are near the compound of Bendu Nasa and two Tamarind trees.

2. Piece of land situate at Anik in Taluka Salsette and Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the District and Registration District of Bombay Suburban particularly describedas follows:—

(a) Paddy field Survey No. 15, Pot No. 7, Gunthas 4.

(b) Paddy field called "Khachar", Survey No. 33, Pot No. 1, Gunthas 8 1|4.

LOT NO. 4.—Sale on FRIDAY, 19th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—All that land measuring about 274 square yards with the dwelling house thereon, situate on the East side of Khatteralli Street, Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7545 and 7545 and Cadastral Survey No. 390, Girgaum Division, and Bombay Municipality Ward No. 1043 and Street No. 34.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Solomon and Co. at Nensey Building, Military Square Lane and from Messrs. Rele and Co., at Ready Money Building, Church Gate Street, Joint Attorneys for the Vendors or from the undersigned.

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Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 16 POINTS LOWER—EASIER LIVERPOOL CABLES—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—SOUTHERN SELLING—RALLY ON SHORT COVERING—BETTER DRY GOODS REPORTS—FUTURES 1 POINT HIGHER TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Oct. 10.

In response to easier Liverpool advices and favourable weather reports, the New York futures market opened easy at a decline of 16 points with January 18.70. The price proved to be the lowest point of the day as the Southern hedge selling was steadily absorbed by short covering and trade buying. Dry goods markets displayed better conditions owing to improved enquiry and better business. The weekly Government weather report issued to-day was generally favourable although details were rather unfavourable. During the week crop made a fairly good progress particularly in Central and Eastern belts while Texas and Oklahoma complained of too dry weather and premature opening of Bolls. On the whole conditions were favourable for picking and ginning purposes, indicating heavy movement. Southern operators are inclined to look upon present prices as fairly satisfactory and strong moments are hedging cotton. So far there is absence of killing frost in any district and recent warm weather is likely to recover the lateness of the crop in some sections. Prices kept on steadily improving and at 1 p.m., the opening decline of wiped off and a rise of 7 points above previous closing was recorded. This level proved to be the highest of the session, as trading became irregular during the last two hours and lost a portion of the improvement. The close was irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 19.25c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged for October and January lost 2 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unaltered at 18.45c.

Prices declined some 66 points since the highest level reached after the Bureau Report and it is but natural that with better trade reports, shorts covered to-day absorbing hedge selling. The weather continues favourable and it is anticipated that all advancing markets are likely to meet with increased hedge selling. However in view of the average date of killing frost coming near, we believe, purchases are likely to prove favourable in the near future.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. Dec. Highest 18.98 plus .06 Lowest 18.80—.12.
N. Y. Jan. Highest 18.93 (1.05 p.m.) Lowest 18.70 (at the opening).
New York, dated the 10th instant: "Government weather report somewhat less favourable than expected. Hedge pressure has been heavy but well absorbed. Except the general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side."

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Oct. 10.	New York, Oct. 10.
December	18.90—.02	
January	18.86—.	
March	18.72—.01	
May	18.65pl. .01	
July	18.50—.03	
Middling Spot	19.25—	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Oct. 10.
October	18.29—
January	18.32—.02
Middling Spot	18.45—

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 10.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11 a.m.—	
October	18.91
January	18.77
March	18.67
New York. Noon Call.—	
October	18.96
January	18.85
March	18.73
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—	
October	18.18
January	18.20
March	18.14

LIVERPOOL

OPENED FIRM— DECLINED ON HEDGE AND STRALLES SELLING—RECENT BUYERS UNLOADED—FUTURES 22 TO 19 POINTS LOWER—SPOT SALES 7,000 BALES—MID. AMERICAN SPOT 18 POINTS DOWN AT 10.65D.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a decline of 14 points against expected decline of 20 points. This firmness soon changed into weakness on Southern Hedge selling and straddle selling. Recent Buyers sold out to-day and the market closed weak at a decline ranging from 22 to 19 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 18 points to 10.65d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales of Americans.

East Indian Spot Cotton Spot prices were reduced by 20 points and sales of 500 Bales were recorded.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy owing to absence of buying power and closed at a decline of 28 points for January 9.80d. and 23 points for May at 9.76d.

Egyptian futures ring was weak on increased offerings and liquidation. The closing rates shot a decline of 34 to 35 points. Sakal Spot declined 30 points per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents under date 10th inst.

Garsides think drastic reduction estimate not warranted considering crop 14 millions 'Minimum'. Trade continues buy moderately but with market over 19 cents and weather generally favourable South offered freely. Outside side interest small.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 10th inst:—

(1) "Warm. Light rains in Shreveport Dist. (Louisiana)."

(2) "Hedge and straddle selling. Weather Map. Favourable. Weekly weather report. Favourable for picking but details confirm Agricultural Bureau Report crop outlook."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Decline owing to Southern operators selling. Recent buyers sold to-day. Prevailing opinion is that a considerable decline is improbable. With the light before us we advise purchases."

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

3-45 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report favourable. Warm generally. Crop opening rapidly except North Georgia and Alabama. Oklahoma and Texas unfavourable, dry and premature opening, little top crop."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:—

From Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. dated the 10th inst: "Weekly weather report generally moderately favourable East Central Belt unfavourable Texas Oklahoma."

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Oct. 10. Opening	Closing
October	10.05	9.97—.21
November	.....	9.84—.21
December	.....	9.81—.22
January	9.85	9.78—.22
February	.....	9.76—.22
March	9.84	9.76—.22
April	.....	9.74—.21
May	9.83	9.74—.21
June	.....	9.70—.21
July	9.78	9.69—.22
August	.....	9.60—.22
September	....	9.53—.21
October	.....	9.45—.19
Middling Spot	....	10.65—.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 10 Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 10.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.00—.20
Scinde, Fine	7.25—.20
Scinde, Superfine	7.50—.20
Bengal, Good	6.75—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.00—.20
Bengal, Fine	7.25—.20
Oomra, Good	7.20—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.50—.20
Oomra, Fine	7.80—.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.50—.20
Broach, Fine	8.75—.20
Broach Superfine	9.00—.20

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The local market opened at Rs. 346|8 for Broach Apl|May delivery and declined to Rs. 346|- on scattered selling. At this level a prominent operator bought and prices improved to Rs. 348|8 but again reacted to Rs. 347|- Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 8 points further improved 2 points. This caused general buying and rates at 4.45 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	350	0	0
Oomra Dec|Jan	318	8	0
Bengal Dec|Jan	283	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The Forward market opened at Rs. 349-8 and improved to Rs. 349-12. At this level there was some selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 348-8. Liverpool was 10 points higher and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 348-12.
Oomra D.-J. 317.
Bengal D.-J. 282.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 11.
Oct.	235.80 plus 2.60
Jan.	235.50 plus 2.60
April	235.30 plus 2.70

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

100	Japan T. & Co.	Hingoli	257
100	Do.	Ranala	257
100	Toyomankwa	Nanded	282
100	Do.	Indore	282
100	Do.	Ellichpur	310
100	Bombay Co.	Chalisgaon	271
100	Breul & Co.	Akola	270
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Nanded	280
100	Nisso & Co.	Nandura	270
100	Bombay & Co.	Kekri	272
100	Toyomankwa	Indore	282
100	Ralli Bros.	Jalna	247
100	Langli & Co.	Kuradwadi	257
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Kalajin	320
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Khandesh	265
100	A. Damodar & Co.	Kalajin	320

DAILY ROOM RATE.

	Bombay, Oct. 11.
Bengal D.|J.	284
Broach A.|M.	350
Oomra D.|J.	318

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 11. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	295	....
Bengal Fine	290	....
Bengal F.G.	275	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	305
Arvi Fine	320	305
Amraoti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	275
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	240	230
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	300	275|85
Purna F.G.G.S.	285	275
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	280
Indore|Ujjain Fine	300	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	275|80
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	340	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	320	....
Cambodia	405	....
Miraj|Sangli	330	....
Compta Good	345	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	....	....

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 10.
October	16.78—.34
November	16.88—.34
December	17.10—.35
January	17.02—.35
February	17.02—.35
March	17.21—.35
April	17.35—.35
May	17.35—.35
June	17.35—.35
July	17.43—.35
August	17.43—.35
September	17.43—.35
October	17.48—.35
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.55—.30

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Oct. 10.
Demand Bills	484.87

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

London Forward 27.
America Cents 8-12.
China Opening 2-7-14, Closing 2-7-15.
Ready 60-10.
Asoje Opening 60-14, Highest 60-15, Lowest 60-9-6, 60-10.
Tejimundi 0-13-0.
Kartik Opening 61, Highest 61-1, Lowest 60-11-6, 60-12.
Tejimundi 1-6.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Ready 21-6-6.
Asoje 21-6.
Kartik 21-6-3.
National City 21-9.
N. Manordass 21-8.
N. Motilall 21-6-6.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

B. C. RATE
T T 1|5 31|32.
D D 1|6.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|6.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 Oct.
Bank Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|16 Oct.
NEW YORK —
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 273 3/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 125-1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-1|2.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 139
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 178 3/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156-1|2.
JAVA —
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.
CROSS RATE.—
New York|London 4.85 5/16 10th inst.
Shanghai|London 2/7 15/16 11th inst.
London|Japan 1/10 5/8 10th inst.
London|Paris 124.24 10th inst
London|Belgium 34.900 10th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.21 10th inst.
London|Italy 92.65 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firmer
Gold 10th inst £4/4/11 1/2 9th inst £4/4/11
Silver London Ready 10th inst 26 15/16 9th inst 27.
Silver London Forward 10th inst 27 9th inst 27 1/16
Silver New York Ready 10th inst 58 3/4 9th inst 58 15/16
London Discounts 3 Mos 10th inst 4 5/16 p. c. 9th inst 4 5/16 p. c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 10th inst 4 1/2 p. c. 9th inst. 4 1/2 p. c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-3|4 per cent. 3 mos. 3 per cent. 6 mos. 4-1|2 per cent 12 mos 4-3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73.5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88|2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/7
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 94|4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 110.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Forward Rates: 16th October Sett.:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-4-0. 1945-55 Rs. 106|0|0.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

3 Months 4-5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent
Money Call 1.1/2 to 1-1/4 per cent.
One month 2- per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

HIGHER PRICES INDUCE LIQUIDATION

CLASS OF BUYERS GOOD

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Cotton mill shares opened firm with Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 857-8, Fazal Rs. 808-12, Pearl Rs. 525 and Century Rs. 410. There was short covering soon after the opening of the session which in conjunction with Bull support resulted in further rise where Fazal stood at Rs. 817-8 and Pearl at Rs. 830. At this level there was some liquidation and as the buying orders were executed, prices reached and closed rather quiet. There was only moderate turnover of business and the undertone was fairly steady.

Tata Iron shares defds. opened at Rs. 292-8 and Ordinary at Rs. 80-8. At this level there was fairly good buying to the extent of about 1,600 shares of Defds. and some 3,000 shares of Ordinary by a well-known firm of Brokers, who are constantly bidding up these shares. As a result of this steady buying prices of Defds. recorded the top of Rs. 301-4 and Ordinary Rs. 82-2. At this level there was some long liquidation believed by Bull operators and prices lost a portion of the improvement by the close. Although the undertone in these shares continues firm, the market is becoming heavy and it is believed that old bulls will be inclined to liquidate their holdings. There was good demand for Tata Hydro shares which ruled very steady and prices firmed up to Rs. 1,140, but closed at Rs. 1,138-12. There was fairly active buying for Indian Cements and short covering hardened prices to Rs. 395, but profit-taking resulted in partial loss.

E. D. Sassoon shares ruled steady with business at Rs. 11-6. Currims were done at Rs. 165, Kasturchand shares opened at Rs. 17-8, but closed easy at Rs. 17-4. Minarwa Mills were put to Rs. 81, Laxmi cotton fetched Rs. 1,682-8. Sassoon Silks were sold at Rs. 82-8. Ahmedabad Prantij opened at Rs. 912-8 and ruled steady with closing rate 915. There was good demand for Tapti which opened at Rs. 706-4 and advanced to Rs. 708-12. Sara Sirajgunj's changed hands at 94, India Bank opened at Rs. 94-8 and improved to Rs. 95. Eastern Bank ex-dividend were done at Rs. 94, Imperials were done at Rs. 1,475 and New issues opened at Rs. 302-8 and closed at Rs. 302-12. Union Bank shares were reported at Rs. 3-10-6.

Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24-2 and improved Rs. 2. Ahmedabad Elec were done at Rs. 140, Andhra Valley Ord. were sold at Rs. 706-4. Tata Hydros Pref. were sold at Rs. 1,067-8. Tata Power Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 517-8 and improved to Rs. 520. Tram Pref. were in demand at Rs. 69-12. Karachi Electric shares were done at Rs. 147-8. Poona Electric changed hands at Rs. 126-4. Tata Hydro Defds. were steady at Rs. 111, Katni Defds. were bought at Rs. 960 after the opening of Rs. 965, Punjab Cements were sold at Rs. 15-8. Oriental Life Insurance Ex-D. were done to-day at Rs. 1,375. New India Insurance opened at Rs. 22-4, but closed at Rs. 22-2. Bombay Steam Pref. were done at Rs. 245. Scindias opened firm at Rs. 16-4, but were subsequently liquidated at Rs. 15-2. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 96-4 and closed at Rs. 96-12. Tata Constructions were bought at Rs. 64-8. Tata Oil Mill shares opened at Rs. 30 and improved to Rs. 30-4. Bombay Burma New grinded at Rs. 296-4. B. B. Petrol shares opened at Rs. 4-13, but were sold down to Rs. 4-12-6. Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 257-8, but closed at Rs. 252-8. Alcocks opened at Rs. 377-8 and closed at Rs. 375. Bombay Electric Trams were done at Rs. 151-14. Bundi shares gained As. 2 after opening at Rs. 24. Central India Minings were steady at Rs. 14-4. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 390 and after improving receded to Rs. 389-6. Katni Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 267-8 and closed at Rs. 268-12.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 387/8.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 848|12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 512|8.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Central (100) (yr. 20) 409|6.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 153|12.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 140.
Dawn (250) 35, 551|4.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0.11-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 12.
Fazalbhoy (100) (yr. 13-1|2) 808|12.
Finlay (100) 0, 125.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 121/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 375.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 252|8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 17/8.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1|2) 218|12.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 75. 1710.
Madhowji Darmsey (100) nil, 70.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) (yr. 30) 1,450.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 171-4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Gocul|das (1000) Rs. 1575
New Great Mills (100) 0, 255.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 95
Pahaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 235
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 525.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 382|8.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2, 83.
Simplex (250) 93|2.
Sholapur (100) 325, 6,300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 478/12.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130
Tata Mills (500) 60.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 99 2650.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1|2.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 375.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 820.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4|12|6.
Bombay Steam Co. (230) 282|8.
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p. c. 237-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4-12-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12|8.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1, 22/2
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2450.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 15|2.
Tata Construction (30) 4 64/8
Tata Iron Defd., (30) 294|6.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 96|12.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 294|6.
Tata Iron (O) (75) Re. 1, 81.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1, 52|8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57|8.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1|4, 24-2.
Central India Mining (10), 0, 14-1|2.
Gwalior Cement (100) 125.
Indian Cement O (250) 389|6.
Katni Cement D. O. (100), 268|12.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 15|8.
United Cement (100) 101.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p. c. 182|8.
Shivrajpurs (10) 3, 32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p. c. 705.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p. c. 706|4.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 151/14
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1,138|12
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,050.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 330, 1138|12 110-1|2
Tata Power O. (1,000) 518|12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 10.

Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot 26-15|16
Forward 27

WIDESPREAD RAIN CONTINUES

MONSOON ACTIVE IN MADRAS AND BURMA

POONA, Oct. 11.

Widespread rain still continues in Northeast India with heavy falls in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar. The monsoon remains fairly active in Madras Presidency and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Malabar, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Central Provinces East, Hyderabad South and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Mergui three quarters; Diamond Island a half; Myitkyina one and a half; Silchar and Cherrapunji five; Begra six; Mymensingh seven Dhubri four; Purnea and Darbhanga three; Shillong and Narayanganj two; Berhampore one and a half; Saugor Island and Jalpaiguri one; Ranchi three quarters; Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Burdwan, Dinajpur, Sambalpur, Patna, and Naya Dumka a half; Gorakhpur, Jagdalpur, Hanamkonda and Trichinopoly a quarter; Kurnool and Kodaikanal a half Cochin, Vizagapatam and Calingapatam three quarters; Trivandrum and Salem one and Conoor two.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 11TH OCTOBER 1928.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains fairly active in the Madras Presidency. Local rain has fallen in the United Provinces East, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occured in the Central Provinces East and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Mysore and Malabar and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the east Central Provinces. The air is more moist than usual in the east Central Provinces east Hyderabad and Sind, and drier in the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana and parts of the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Calicut	... 0.08"
Cochin	... 0.77"
Trivandrum	... 1.03"
Colombo	... 0.57"
Trichinopoly	... 0.33"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11-10-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29-829 inches (46 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.733 inches (.049 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .091.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees (.03 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 69 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 143 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.24 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 85.45 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 11-10-28 Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.44, Fort 119.66, J. J. Hospital 92.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 68.72, Fort 83.50, J. J. Hospital 69.06.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55, Fort 102.91 J. J. Hospital 84.02.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 10.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.38
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on Londno	124.23
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	....	785	512
Central India	129	1,863	6,278
Barsi and Nagar	48	564	961
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	557	409
Berar	394	4,831	2,890
Central Provinces	....	5,317	2,333
Total Oomras	571	13,917	13,383
Dholera	49	958	10,930
N.-W. Provinces	1,056	3,981	3,408
Rajputana	....	580	4,953
Sind-Punjab	135	235	2,088
Broach	206	2,403	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar	188	1,637	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	156	1,026	2,619
Cocoanada	....	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	109	6,043
Persian	....	30	1,378
American	132	646	17,955
Egyptian and African	....	4,321	3,797
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....	....
Total	2,493	30,444	72,094

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 4th Oct. This year	Last year
Europe	5,065	63,892	40,031
Japan & China	1,706	1,19,876	52,810
Coast Ports	....	1423	1,511
Up-country by Rail	....	13,236	4,682
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	38,383	5,419
Total	6,771	2,36,810	1,04,486

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

	1928-29	1927-28
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date	10-10-28 2351000	2544000
„ Yesterday	do. 69000	———
Exports to date	do. 1391000	1321000
Stock at Ports	5-10-28 1169000	1822000
„ Interior Towns	do. 603000	734000
„ Liverpool	5-10-28 575000	1058000
Visible Supply	5-10-28 3064000	4461000
Quantity in Sight	do. 3073000	3610000

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

	Cwts.
Wheat	16,881
Linseed	4,875
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	625
Gingellyseeds	587
Groundnuts	3,892
Castorseeds	1,343
Rice	34,415
Myrabollams	330
	Tons.
Coal	1,204

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Castorseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 48-8; Highest Rs. 48-12-6; Lowest Rs. 48-7; Closing Rs. 48-12.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery January Opening Rs. 4-7-4 1/2; Closing Rs. 4-7-3.

Groundnut seeds:—Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 54-7; Closing Rs. 54-9-6.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills, Co., Ltd.) (Ex-Godown Bombay.)

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 651 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 151 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 92 per ton.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 10.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-13/16.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—

Delivery Paid Nov.-Dec. 28/7-1/2.

Delivery Buyers Jan.-Apl. 28/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 8-13/16d.

Support Indian Industries

Baroda Raj Prajamandal 7th Session

in the City of Baroda.

Swadeshi Arts Exhibition

From 1st of Nov. 1928 to 10th Nov. 1928.

Promoters and Business men of Indian Industries have the Golden opportunity for popularising their merchandise for stalls and other arrangements.

Please apply to :—SECRETARY, Exhibition Committee, - - - Prajamandal Office, Kothipole, BARODA

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

New York, Oct. 10.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States Government have issued the following weekly Cotton Weather Report to-day:

Georgia:—"Cotton is opening rather slowly in the North and the staple is short."

Northern Alabama:—"Progress is slow, the cotton opening only in parts of the State."

Mississippi:—"Conditions during the past week have favoured rapid opening and also harvesting."

Arkansas:—"There has been considerable rain."

Oklahoma:—"Dryness has resulted in favourable conditions in the West, but the bulk of cotton is open and is being picked."

Texas:—Progress has been poor in the North-West, but elsewhere the weather has been favourable and picking is well advanced."

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS

CANADIAN STOCKS INCREASING

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received following cable news regarding Wheat markets:—

Liverpool, 19-10-28 (10 a.m.)—

U. S. A. Bureau Spring 325. Winter and Spring combined 904.

Liverpool 11 a.m.—

Australian news good; Canadian stocks increasing.

Liverpool 4-20 a.m.—

Friendly American Corn, expect good demand in view of small balance Plate. Wheat prices:—

October close at 9s. 4d.

December close at 9s. 4 1/2d.

March close at 9s. 4 3/4d.

May close at 9s. 5 1/4d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 121 cents.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-12-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £17-12-6.

Rapeseed, Tocia, Ton:—

Shipment Buyers Oct.-Nov. £18-18-9.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £18-13-9.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—

Shipment Hull Sellers Oct.-Nov. £16-0-0.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £19-2-6.

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Sugar London Dec. 1928 13/-.

Sugar London Mar. 1929 13/3d.

Sugar New York Dec 1928 2.07c.

Rubber London Oct/Nov/Dec 1928 8/8d.

Wheat Liverpool Dec. 1928 9/5-1/4d.

Wheat Liverpool Mar. 1928 9/5-3/4d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4-11-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—

Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12/7-1/2.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12/7-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay.—

Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12/8-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12/9-1/2.

INDIAN MILLS PRODUCTION

DURING JULY 1928

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India in its monthly production for July 1928, show 33,683,742 lbs. of yarn against 63,050,,889 lbs. in 1927 and 62,912,267 lbs. during 1926. The total for four months April to July amounts 145,994,758 lbs. against 252,473,831 lbs. in 1927 and 244,188,575 lbs. in 1926 for the same period. Above figures are for British India, details of which are given below along with production in Indian States.

BRITISH INDIA.

	Month of July	Four months, April to July.
Bombay	14,827,761	73,379,810
Madras	5,792,790	22,796,818
Bengal	2,271,301	9,675,316
United Provinces	5,015,196	18,541,529
Ajmer-Merwara	425,357	1,485,776
Punjab	223,103	1,005,204
Delhi	1,130,102	4,122,768
Central Provinces and Berar	3,837,321	14,349,389
Burma	160,808	638,149
Total	33,683,742	145,994,759

FOREIGN TERRITORY.

Indian States of Indore, Mysore Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishangarh, Cambay, Kolhalpur, Cochin (b) and the French Settlement at Pondicherry	7,447,313	28,872,562
Grand Total	41,131,055	174,867,321

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF WOVEN GOODS.

(BRITISH INDIA).

	Month of July	Four months, April to July.
Bombay:—		
Pounds	15,573,201	68,268,168
Yards	75,454,880	324,641,352
Dozens	16,279	143,224
Madras:—		
Pounds	1,780,228	6,717,743
Yards	5,139,423	20,981,262
Dozens	11,557	51,754
Bengal:—		
Pounds	831,360	2,698,735
Yards	3,696,554	12,172,955
Dozens	14,198	41,555
United Provinces:—		
Pounds	2,226,650	7,932,480
Yards	8,361,248	30,300,655
Dozens	12,662	41,983
Ajmer-Merwara:—		
Pounds	345,609	1,116,416
Yards	1,262,267	4,256,064
Dozens	17	38
Punjab:—		
Pounds	87,017	297,645
Yards	340,763	1,137,994
Delhi:—		
Pounds	1,030,119	3,669,911
Yards	3,539,297	13,051,794
Dozens	1,030	8,742
Central Provinces and Berar:—		
Pounds	1,698,280	5,924,863
Yards	6,621,151	23,332,198
Dozens	1,727	9,528
Total:—		
Pounds	23,572,467	96,625,961
Yards	104,715,310	429,880,274
Dozens	57,470	299,824

FOREIGN TERRITORY.

Indian States of Indore, Mysore Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior, (Ujjain), Cambay, Budhgaon (a), Cochin(b) and the French Settlement at Pondicherry:—		
Pounds	5,622,907	21,050,030
Yards	21,230,627	79,810,020
Dozens	9,523	34,111
Grand total:—		
Pounds	29,195,374	117,675,991
Yards	125,945,937	509,690,294
Dozens	66,993	333,935

BEGINNING OF NEW ERA IN INDIA.

DR. BESANT PRAISES NEHRU REPORT

COCONADA, Oct. 10

Replying to an address of welcome presented by the Coconada Municipality Mrs. Besant observed that India's day of freedom was not very far off, but freedom could only last after it has been grasped if the constituent bodies faithfully perform their duties. Liberty was not only a valuable privilege but also a heavy responsibility and an arduous duty.

BEGINNING OF NEW ERA.

Later in the evening under the auspices of the City Congress Committee Mrs. Besant addressed a large gathering. She paid a tribute to the admirable work of Pundit Motilal Nehru as the Chairman of the Committee which drafted the Constitution. Boycott was only the negative side of the movement expressing the nation's resentment at the appointment of the Simon Commission. Recalling the Congress League scheme she said that the Nehru Report was the beginning of another period of more thorough work and the last stage in the struggle for the countrys freedom. Differences of opinion were inevitable in a country with so many different interests, but minorities were entitled to a fair hearing of their case and a just decision.

'Referring to the communal tension Mrs. Besant said that it was not peculiar to India. Protestants and Catholics fought with each other in Europe. The time was bound to come in India for the realisation that religion does not impose handicaps and does not confer privileges.

She appealed for the immediate education of the masses.—A. P.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 10.

Copper, English Best Selected, £68-5/8.

Copper, Brazlers, £78.

Yellow Metal, £65-3/4.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £20-5/8.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-5/8.

Tin, English Ingots, £220.

Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb.), £23-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 10.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £21-3/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £54.

Eastern Bank £7-1/4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £88-1/8.

Conversion Loan £77-1/4.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £102-7/8.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £54.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61-1/8.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71.

Consols £55-1/2.

War Loan 5 per cent. £103-1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—

Shipment Sellers October 45/3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—

Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. 45/-.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—

Not offered.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—

Not offered.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 p. c.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 p. c.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

GREATNESS OF BRITIS H ENGINEERING

KING GEORGE'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

King George at Newcastle, opening the new Tyne Bridge, costing one and a quarter millions, in a speech, referred to his grief at the grave industrial depression in the Tyneside, for the past few years, and said that the erection of the bridge was a characteristic act of the courage testifying to the unrivalled capacity of British engineering trade. He trusted that to-day would mark the beginning of the new era of prosperity.—Reuter's Special.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY SMASH,

1 KILLED: 16 INJURED.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A passenger train and a collier's train running on a single track, owing to an earlier damage on the line by the moving mountain, collided head-on between Tredegar and Aberysswg. There was a frightful impact, the locomotives interlocked and the front carriages telescoped. Crowbars and saws were employed to extricate the injured passengers. One was killed and sixteen seriously injured.—Reuter.

BILL FOR SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

Mr. Venkatarama Iyer's motion referring his Bill for suppression of brothels to a Select Committee was ruled out, first as the mover read out more names for the Select Committee than he had notified. Later, the mover expressed his regret for not having given notice of the additional names, whereupon the President allowed his motion. An attempt is made in this Bill to deal with commercialised vice. Power is taken for the suppression of brothels for the rescue, protection and custody of young girls, and for punishing men and women participating in this vice for a gain. Power is given to police officers to enter and search premises and effect arrests in certain contingencies. Regarding the scope of the act it is felt it would be advisable to confine its operations at present to the Madras City and authorising Government to extend it to mofussil on the application of the local bodies concerned. Discussion was not over when the Council rose for the day.

Dr. Muthulakshmi's bill amending the Hindu Religious Endowment Act with a view to abolition of Devadasi system was referred to a Select Committee.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Poona.—The Hartog Education Committee had a busy day on Wednesday. It visited the Agricultural College, the apprentice training class school attached to the Public Works Shop at Dapuri and the Women's Training College in the morning and held a conference with the Education Minister and examined two witnesses in the afternoon.—A. P.

Allahabad.—The first Dutch mail aeroplane arrived at Cawnpore shortly before five on Wednesday afternoon. It brought spare parts for the third Dutch mail aeroplane which was damaged when landing at Cawnpore on October 2nd. It left Cawnpore early on Thursday morning and reached Allahabad at 7-25 a.m.—A. P.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"This public meeting of the residents of Matunga codemn the recent order passed by the police authorities in Poona prohibiting the public from holding demonstrations and processions without a permit, and, further, do hereby resolve to give full support in holding such demonstrations and processions if such an arbitrary and unjust order is not rescinded forthwith."

SASSOON GROUP WORKERS REJOIN

ALL MILLS WORK AT FULL BLAST.

Govt.Committee of Inquiry Appointed

JUSTICE FAWCETT TO PRESIDE

After nearly six months of prolonged misery and suffering the Bombay mill strike completely came to an end on Thursday. The fifteen mills belonging to E. D. Sassoon and Finlay groups which gave some anxiety to a section of the strike leaders and the mill-owners owing to the attitude they had adopted against working double frame and three looms system for the last four days, also resumed work on Thursday.

MEN ADVISED TO RESUME.

A meeting of the operatives of these mills was held on Wednesday evening at Parel when they were advised by their leaders to go to work as settled by the strike leaders and Mill-owners' Association in the Conference presided over by Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the General Member. The men agreed to go to work and also resolved to raise a volunteer corps of 5,000 operatives and a strike fund of Rs. two lacs and to observe a general strike on 16th May 1929 if the Enquiry Committee's report went against them.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED

JUSTICE FAWCETT TO PRESIDE

The Commission of Inquiry promised by the Government to investigate into the textile dispute has now been appointed and consists of the following member :—

Sir Charles Fawcett, I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, Chairman.

Mr. M. P. Kharegat, I.C.S., (Retired) and Mr. B. S. Kamat, Members.

Mr. N. A. Meherban, Investigator, Labour Office, will act as Secretary of the Committee.

VICTORY FOR BOMBAY SCHOOL

MURAL DECORATIONS AT NEW DELHI

RS. 20,000 OFFERED FOR 1:00 SQ FT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Those who are interested in the Mural Decoration of Government Buildings at New Delhi will be interested to hear that the Government of India have accepted the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir John Marshall had allowed the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to proceed with the decorations in the Secretariat Buildings in New Delhi. While approving of the cartoons submitted by the Principal of the School the Committee remarked that alike in the sketches and the cartoons submitted by it, the Bombay School of Art has shown a thorough appreciation of the requirements of the competition. The Committee were of opinion that the success of the final work would depend on whether the School would be able to reproduce on a larger scale the quality of the smaller studies some of which, like the seated figure in the lunette entitled "Painting" are quite exquisite in line and colouring. They consider that the work of the school goes far to show that an adherence to truth in drawing, so far from diminishing the decorative value of a figure, is a definite source of strength.

FREE HAND TO PRINCIPAL.

The Government of India propose to give the Principal of the J. J. School of Art a free hand in the completion of the paintings, but an officer will be specially deputed by Government to see that the wall and ceiling surfaces are properly prepared for the reception of the paintings before the work is commenced.

REMUNERATION.

The question of remuneration has been very carefully considered by the Advisory Committee after obtaining the views of some of the successful artists who happened to be present at the time in Delhi. The Committee has expressed the view that for the success of the scheme the rate of remuneration should be sufficiently liberal to be attractive to the best Indian artists but not such as to make the cost of mural decoration prohibitive either for Government or for potential private patrons. With this view, the Government of India are in entire agreement and on the recommendation of the Committee have decided to offer the School of Art a lump sum of Rs. 20,000 for the decoration of Committee Room "A" in the North Block of the Secretariat in which the actual area to be treated is approximately 1,300 square feet.

MOTOR DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES

An extraordinary general meeting of the Motor drivers of Bombay was held on Tuesday afternoon in the C. J. Hall, Mr. S H Jhabwalla presiding. Mr. Jhabwalla informed the drivers that the Union was registered and a deputation would wait upon the Commissioner of Police with the grievances of the taxi drivers. Some of the taxi drivers then spoke of their hardships experienced at the hands of the police and Mr. Jhabwalla assured them that they would be redressed by writing to the Commissioner of Police. The meeting then passed a number of resolutions.

Nainital: About a hundred guests attended a dinner given by Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan of Chattari at Chalet on Tuesday night in honour of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey and Lady Hailey.—A. P.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

SUMMONSES ISSUED AGAINST PROMINENT BORAHS

The Court-room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was crowded by members of the Borah community on Thursday when the complaint of defamation filed by Tyabhai Mussaji Koicha, a landed proprietor and estate broker, Bombay, against Mulla Musaji Alibhai and 24 other prominent Borahs, came up for hearing. His Worship caused summonses to be issued against all the respondents.

The alleged defamation was said to be contained in the following resolution purported to have been arrived at on March 4, 1923, and signed among others by the respondents:—

"We, the following signatories, belong to the Borah Jamat. We hereby unanimously and publicly resolve that at present in our community Vora Tyabhai Musaji Koicha has filed a suit in the Civil Court of Mandvi against Sugrabai Yoosufalli, the daughter of Vora Yoosufalli Mahomedbhai, in order to get possession of her by falsely stating that she is his wife, without her being married to him. He has taken this action against the custom of our community. The caste Jamat should therefore question him and make proper 'bandobast' in that respect. It should be resolved that he should do whatever can be done according to our 'shariyat' (religious injunctions) and he should be given sound advice. In order to bring this about we have unanimously passed this resolution, because it is necessary for the community to make proper 'bandobast' immediately in this matter. Because great harm will be done if some 'rogue' were to stain the honour of the daughter of a respectable man in this way. The Jamat aught to keep this thing in mind and should immediately make proper 'bandobast'. This matter will be placed beore the honourable Sayyadina and whatever order issued by him will be acted upon."

COMPLAINANT'S ALLEGATIONS.

The complainant stated that in August, 1923, several Borahs residing in Bombay received printed copies of the above resolution and further that in January, 1927, a defamatory pamphlet entitled "Sherif Badmash" or "Kolebada Karastan", which included the resolution in question also was published and widely circulated in Mandvi, Karachi and Bombay. The complainant instituted civil as well as criminal proceedings against Mahomedbhai Yoosufalli Mody, the writer of the pamphlet, and Husenbhoy Mahomedbhoy. The cases were however compounded in February and July, 1928, the respondents having apologised and paid him a substantial sum as damages. Thereafter the complainant wrote to all the alleged signatories to the resolution calling upon them to tender an apology, but they had failed to do so, so far.

SIR M. B. DADABHOY LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

The Hon. Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, who recently returned to India from England, is leaving for London on Saturday by P. and O. mail as he has received a telegram that Lady Manekji is seriously ill there.

Trivandrum.—The Executive Committee of the South Indian States Conference has decided to hold a conference of the people of South Indian States including Hyderabad for the purpose of formulating their constitutional demands.—A. P.

A BREEZE IN CORPORATION

WELFARE WORK FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

YOUTH LEAGUE SCORES OVER Y.M.C.A

The proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon were rendered particularly breezy by an interesting passage-at-arms between Mr. B. G. Horniman and the Municipal Commissioner. Criticising the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Horniman condemned that institution by calling it an abomination. The Commissioner retorted by describing Mr. Horniman as a crank and his allegations against the Y. M. C. A. as nasty and silly.

All this heated discussion arose out of a scheme submitted by the Standing Committee for providing certain amenities for the benefit of Municipal Labour Staff. The scheme embodies certain proposals for providing recreation and promoting general education among the Municipal staff at Love Grove Pumping Station. The items to be provided under the programme of welfare work are to include, among other things, Lantern lectures and cinema shows. As regards the costs of the schemes, the Commissioner observes that the Welfare Service Scheme is limited for the present to three centres. Its initial cost will be Rs. 3,000 for equipment and a monthly grant of Rs. 150 for each centre including Rs. 100 per month as a grant to the Y. M. C. A. for the service rendered by a part-time trained worker. The Cinema Show Scheme is to be extended to 10 groups of chawls occupied by the Municipal employees as described in the letter. Ten shows are proposed to be given each month for nine months during the dry weather and if the machine and Generator are provided by the Association, the total recurring cost will be Rs. 455 per month or Rs. 4,095 for nine months. The recurring cost includes Rs. 50 per month or Rs. 450 for nine months in respect of the remuneration for a part-time welfare worker.

The Establishments Sub-Committee asked to report on this matter, has recommended that the cinema shows to be displayed would be arranged for in consultation and co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. authorities. The proposals of the Establishments Sub-Committee were approved of by the Standing Committee.

At the meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Boman-Behram moved that the recommendations of the Standing Committee be approved. In his opinion, the Y. M. C. A. was a very good institution to do the work.

WHY NOT YOUTH LEAGUE?

Mr. Mohanlal Desai thought that the Bombay Youth League which was a national and local body, was sufficiently competent to arrange the welfare work and hence it was a folly to entrust the work to a foreign body like the Y. M. C. A. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee for re-consideration.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved yet another amendment to the effect that the work should be entrusted to the Youth League.

In seconding the above amendment, Mr. B. G. Horniman said that the Y. M. C. A. was an abomination. There was nothing Christian about it. He could not understand why on earth the Corporation should go a body of young Christians for the welfare of Indian workers.

The Commissioner retorted by saying that they could put Mr. Horniman aside as a crank. Mr. Horniman, he continued, had said nasty and silly things about the Y. M. C. A., which institution, in his opinion, had done superb work in the city of Bombay. The Y. M. C. A. had started the work full six months back while the Youth League had only couple of months' experience.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai's amendment to give the welfare work to the Youth League was carried as a substantive proposition by an overwhelming majority.

WELL-KNOWN PARSI SOLICITOR DEAD

LATE MR. MANECK N. DASTUR

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Maneck Nasserwanji Dastur, Solicitor, at the age of 41, which took place in Bombay, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Dastur was a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Mullah and Mullah, Solicitors, and in the short period of about a decade his career as a solicitor has turned out to be remarkable. The Bombay solicitors have lost in him one of their ablest colleagues and Messrs. Mullah and Mullah their right-hand partner.

Mr. Dastur belonged to the well-known family of Dastur Meherjirana, and rendered yeoman service to the cause of Bhagar section of the Zoroastrians, unostentatiously. By his amiableness and geniality he had gathered around him a large circle of friends and admirers. He was lately suffering from malarial fever, which in spite of the efforts of the best medical brains of Bombay, proved fatal. May his soul rest in peace.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

Tagore's Autumn Festival by Fellowship School, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Admission by tickets.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

DASTUR—On 10th October, 1928, at his residence at Cumballa Hill, Maneck Nusserwanji Dastur, Solicitor, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. Deeply regretted.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Uganda and Kenya Colony per extra S.S. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 13th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 3 (one imported from Andheri), death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 81. The total mortality this day last year was 75.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. I. S. Patel is standing as a candidate from G Ward for the coming Municipal Election. His name is recommended by the G Ward District Congress Committee to B.P.C.C.

GATHERING TO MEET MR. I. OHTA.

A gathering will be held at the Cotton Exchange Building (Survey Room), Sewri, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. to meet Mr. I. Ohta, Manager of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., when Sir P. Thakoredas will preside.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Monday October 15th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House.

BOYCOTT OF THE SIMON COMMISSION

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Youth League and the Swaraj Sabha a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. S.T. at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and Messrs. J. B. Patel, B. G. Horniman, R. S. Nimbkar, Balubhai T. Desai, M. C. Chagla, K. N. Jagtekar and others will speak on the "Boycott of the Simon Commission."

PROSECUTION AGAINST DRAINAGE DEPT WORKERS WITHDRAWN

The cases under Section 3 of the Municipal Servants' Act filed against Manika Tulsi and five other workmen of the Drainage Department by the Deputy Executive Engineer charging them before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with having abstained from work without notice, were withdrawn by the Municipal authorities on Thursday morning. It would be recalled that proceedings were originally instituted against 43 strikers, but in consequence of an agreement arrived at between the parties 37 of the cases were withdrawn on Saturday last. The cases against six of the strikers were kept on the board pending the resumption of work by the workmen from Sunday in accordance with the undertaking given by them. Now that all the men had resumed work, the six cases were also withdrawn.

SOVIET'S ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE

400 MILLION ROUBLES AS STATE LOAN

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Moscow.—The Soviet has decided to issue a State Loan of 400 million roubles at eight per cent for reserve capital and investment in economic enterprises.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "XWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1928.

The "Evening News" features the Government notification closing all roads round the Poona railway station under "Roads Closed For All Traffic." May I suggest "Except for Traffic in India's Liberties" as a second headline?

• • •

Mr. Horan, when he was given the option of prosecution or immediate departure from France, threatened that when France went into war again, America would not support her.

• • •

In view of the fact that the French Government's orders have been suspended, it is hoped that Mr. Horan will reconsider his threat so that the progress towards the next war may proceed without any hitch.

• • •

Sir Vietrola Vitriolic: It has arrived.

Mr. H. M. Voice: Yes, it has. But it is a bit early, isn't it?

Sir Vietrola: Yes, yes, that is the tragedy of it. I had told them—curse their easy going imbecility—to prepare in advance, but they only laughed. And now it has come.

Mr. Voice: But whose fault is it? They brought it at night. You can't do anything in the dark.

Sir Vietrola: I knew all that and I had told them (begins to walk agitatedly).

Mr. Voice: But look here, can't we run down and meet them?

Sir Vietrola: We can, but we are not sufficiently equipped.

Mr. Voice: Oh rather, I have in my pocket no less than three memoranda, one from my khansama on behalf of the dep.

Sir Vietrola: Don't be such an accursed fool. I am not talking of the Simon Commission but of the Red Peril—and so saying Sir Vietrola resumed his "Voyage autour de la chambre." Whispering "It has come."

• • •

Sir Mahomed Shafi is a genius. He can perform constitutional feats such as no constitutional Houdini can dream of performing.

• • •

His latest achievement lies in exposing the constitutional weakness of the Nehru Committee because "Sir Ali Imam and Shuaib Qureshi were the only two Mussalmans" among ten members.

• • •

You don't quite follow? Well, Muslims have a "constitutional" right to one-third of any total representation, but in the Nehru Committee they had only 2 men instead of, as by rights, 3.33..... men.

• • •

Melbourne message: "The Carters and Drivers' Union has refused to join the strike." So there will be no turn in it.

• • •

Simon de Montford formed what was known as the "Mad Parliament." It is something the same as it is at the present time—School-boy "flowler."

• • •

There need be no mystery about the early arrival of the mail boat. It is all a wind-fall!

• • •

The Simon Special which left Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. on Thursday will reach Poona at 8-30 a.m. on Friday, while the Bombay Youths' Special with all the Magisterial and Railway handicaps will reach a few hours ahead. Is not the "snake crawl" speed record an index of their "slow-coach" politics?

• • •

The District Magistrate of Poona, interviewed by the Secretaries of the Boycott Committee, stated that the roads were closed to all boycotters as well as co-operators. But this ukase will not put Mr. Ghaznavi off the track. To him, all roads lead to Poona.

• • •

The Manmad bomb explosion is evidently not yet over and Bori Bunder is still at it. The following are the various theories which I dare quote for the benefit of the public even infringing the Mental Copyright of the authors.

• • •

"The no doubt premature explosion of bombs near the significantly named station of Manmad would appear to show some 'correlation' with the desire to revive Labour troubles in Bombay."

—Sure tip from Eve's stable.

• • •

"A small metal plate, surmised to be a portion of the bomb, and bits of papers with manuscript writing on it, evidently from the trunk in which the bomb was before it was taken out, have been found on the scene of the disaster."

—Bori Bunder tipster of "fishplate conspiracy" fame.

• • •

"It is said that some sand was found on the floor of the same carriage and probably the bomb was placed in sand in a box."—Bennett Coleman's junior animal which always runs dead-heat in Anglo-India Stakes.

• • •

All these theories deserve to be carefully analysed. The theory of "correlation" has the platitudinous profoundity of Dean Inge, who like the proverbial mad dog, would go mad for the fun of biting the Bolshevist.

• • •

The "Sand test" theory of bombs is like weaving ropes of sand. In fact there may be more affinity between sand and sandwiches.

• • •

The Warder: So you've come back again!

Convict No. 21: Yes. Got any letters or parcels for me, Guv-nor?

MESSRS J. OHTA AND K. KUSUMOTO HONOURED

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S GARDEN PARTY

Mr. Lalji Naranji, a prominent citizen and well-known businessman of Bombay, entertained Mr. K. Kusumoto, Director, and Mr. J. Ohta, Manager of the Japan Cotton Trading Company, at a Garden Party on Thursday evening at the Bombay residence of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, when a cosmopolitan gathering of ladies, leading cotton merchants and distinguished guests was present. Prominent amongst those who were present were Sir Ness Wadia, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Krishnaji M. Javeri, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Mr. K. Nicolson of Messrs. Bruel and Co., Mr. Santock of Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., Mr. Vrajlal of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Seth Mavji Govindji and several others representing different cotton firms. The function was arranged in honour of Mr. J. Ohta, who, after about 19 years' successful career as Manager of the Japan Cotton Trading Company, is retiring from the office, and shortly proceeding to Japan, and Mr. K. Kusumoto, a Director of the firm, who is on a brief tour in this country. The gathering dispersed after partaking of sumptuous refreshments which were provided with in Indian as well as English style, and the guests of the evening were garlanded.

HOPE'S FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Khartum.—Mr. Hope has left for Wadyhalfa "en route" to England after returning unexpectedly from Malakal where he was held up as heavy rains had made landing-ground at Mougalla, which was to have been his next stop to Cape Town unsafe.—Reuter.

"OH KAY"

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SHOW

The New Bauward London Musical Comedy Company have evidently established themselves as favourites with local theatre patrons, for when they staged their second play entitled "Oh Kay" on Wednesday night, there was an exceptionally large audience present. Beginning rather quietly the play developed into an intensely amusing one full of humorous incidents and clever repartee, and as the first part progressed the fun waxed fast and furious, and the crowd rocked with laughter. As before, the plot was very simple, but this did not prevent the company from making it worth seeing. It dealt with the adventures and vicissitudes of an amorous youth who displayed an unusually chronic penchant for matrimony. Everything, however, turned out as it should have, and, despite the dictates of convention! he eventually marries the right girl.

Miss Elsie Keene in the leading part as Lady Kay excelled herself, while Mr. Jack Desmond was equally good in the long and tiring rule of Jimmy Winser. But the outstanding character of the evening was that of Shorty McGee as portrayed by Mr. Edgar Stanmore. It was indeed a triumph for this talented comedian, who really let himself go and identified himself with his part in a manner which made him the most popular figure on the stage. The other parts, although minor, were also good, while the chorus enlivened matters further in thir charcteristic style. This play will be repeated tonight and also on Friday and Saturday.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Board of Trade returns for September show that Imports for the month amounted to £876,82,000, compared with £101,413,000 in September of 1927 and Exports £566,20,000 compared with £606,22,000.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1928.

NEW FEATURES OF THE BOYCOTT

The Simon Commission has come again to India and will discover in a few days, if not hours, that it is even more unwelcome to-day than it was when its appointment was announced a year ago. There was then some hope that Britain might soon realise her blunder and retrieve it in time. That hope is now gone. Perhaps it is good it is so. It will complete India's disillusionment without which it is not easy for a nation to burn its bridges behind it and march steadily forward without a qualm, without a hesitant look behind. Britain has not only failed to retrieve her blunder—future historians may discover in it a crime against the Empire—but has carried on a most unscrupulous propaganda for a whole year to justify or conceal her blunder. British and Indian officials, conspiring with British and Anglo-Indian papers and with the inevitable brood of sycophants, have carried on a ceaseless campaign to throw dust into the eyes of the British public, have suppressed or belittled every manifestation of the true feelings of the people, and have belauded to the skies every little clique they could decoy to their side.

The Commission itself has betrayed its partisan character by wilfully participating in this propaganda. Sir Sankaran Nair right loyalty pays a tribute to Sir John Simon's "spirit of fairness and honesty". But, as Sir Chimanlal has promptly pointed out, "one is unable to understand the part he (Sir John) is taking in the propaganda to belittle the opposition to the Commission and to make out that those supporting the Commission are truly representative of the people." Sir Chimanlal adds: "It is no part of his business and is not consistent with his high position in British politics and as Chairman of the Royal Commission to take any part in the propaganda to make out that the Commission has received support from all representative men and orfanisations throughout the country, that the Assembly only by a small majority refused to co-operate and that the Provincial Councils represent the masses better than the Assembly". But Sir John Simon is not really so simple as to be ignorant of the facts pointed out by Sir Chimanlal that "all the leading politicians and political organisations in the country are among the abstainers, that if the official bloc is excluded the Assembly majority for abstention was a very large one, and that in almost all provinces there was no majority for the appointment of Committees." To-day when the Commission has rearrived in India, the bitter memories of the humiliation involved in its appointment are bound to be revived in a concentrated form together with the memories of a year's dishonest propaganda against the country. It is little wonder, therefore, if the boycott now is severer than ever before. It may be less demonstrative here and there, as half the essential work has already been achieved by the country, especially by the All-Parties' Conference and the Legislative Assembly. But the boycott will be none the less effective. The Commission will soon discover some special features in the new phase of the boycott. The most important of these are the much wider participation in the whole boycott movement, by the youth of the country and by organised workmen and peasants, the nation's rally round a self-determined Constitution, its insistence on the right to march further in the direction of complete Independence, if this Constitution is not given effect to, and the evolution of an effective sanction behind the People's Constitution. The "Times of India" has good reason to be alarmed at the emergence of the Youth Movement, hurling defiance at the Commission and waging relentless war against communalism, the sheet anchor of the "Times." We shall not say more as to what the youths will do, we shall let the Commission see things for itself. The "Times of India" has equally good reason to be alarmed at what it calls the "Menace of Bardoli." The fact is that peasants and workmen in Bardoli as elsewhere have better realised after British Labour's alliance with rank Capitalists and Imperialists against India, that to count on British Labour is to build on sands. They have taken their salvation into their own hands, have begun to organise themselves and will not fail to do their bit in the national struggle. The Commission will also be greeted wherever it goes with the cry of Swaraj Constitution. The country has found it even more "admirable" than Sir John Simon has. There is one feature about the nation's demand for the Swaraj Constitution which the Commission cannot possibly fail to notice this time. As passionately and unequivocally as the people will rally round the All-Parties' Constitution, will they reserve to themselves the right, if England rejects the minimum demand, to work for complete Independence. In part at least we must thank the Commission for this new phase of the fight for Swaraj.

AMANULLAH AND INDIAN PRINCES

The Turkish and Italian Governments richly deserve the Afghan King's thanks for their promise to educate Afghan students at their own expense. Out of the 600 and odd Afghan boys and girls receiving education in Europe, these countries must have between them about 400, Turkey alone accounting for no less than 300. To educate so many foreign students free of charge is itself a great thing and when we remember that the education that they will receive ranges from medicine and mid-wifery, on one side, to military and aerial, on the other, the offer of these Governments becomes more generous although a little unfamiliar. But specially unique is the fact that this offer is a complete departure from the ordinary methods adopted by civilised Europe in educating backward peoples. So far as we are aware Afghanistan is in no way a "White man's burden" under which either Turkey or Italy is groaning nor is their sympathy a bribe for industrial, financial or political control—of course, all for Afghanistan's benefit. Thanks to such sympathies and Amanullah's devoted enthusiasm Afghanistan will have, in ten years, its own technical experts to exploit its resources, its own scientists, its own doctors and its own military and air officers fully trained in the latest technique and methods of modern warfare.

All this is in refreshing contrast with the "mandatory" and colonial systems of initiating "backward countries" like India into the mysteries of civilised life—industrial and political. A century of what Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor-designate of Bombay, proudly claims to be "disinterested British association with India" has not produced even fifty Indian officers while for witnessing the epoch-making spectacle of the first Indian air or naval officer we have probably to wait for a dozen years. The little Afghan country has 600 of its young men receiving every kind of education at State expense abroad. How many can a big country like India, with the great advantage of an age-long "disinterested association" with a most civilised nation, boast of? We need not pursue the contrast further.

But we would like to draw the attention of the Indian Princes to what one man, given the will, can do for the advancement of his people. Many of them are as enlightened as King Amanullah and their States bring as much revenue as Afghanistan if not more. Further, as we hope, they also realise like Amanullah that the educational advancement of their people is the basis of all prosperity. They claim to have sympathies for their subjects. Will they emulate Amanullah who is financing the education of Afghan children with the money that used to be spent on the luxury of the Royal Family?

A "DISCOVERY"

We published yesterday a statement of Mulanas Shaukat Ali and Shafee Daudi and others advising Musalmans not to attend meetings where resolutions may be proposed supporting both "the Nehru Committee and the Ansari Conference" as well as the boycott of the Simon Commission. We cannot understand the objection of the Maulanas to what they call "joining the two issues." Nor can we appreciate their belated insistence on de-christening the All-Parties' Conference in order to re-christen it "the Ansari Conference." For, if Maulana Shaukat Ali will remember he has been co-operating since its very inception with the All-Parties' Conference (now the "Ansari" Conference) either by supporting it or by opposing some of its decisions. How is it that he discovers only now that what has been the All-Parties' Conference since February was really the "Ansari Conference"? Or is the insistence on now calling it "Ansari Conference" intended to emphasise Doctor Ansari's action or rather, according to the Maulana's own manifestoes, his inaction at Lucknow? But in that case the Conference was anything but "Ansari."

EXPERT EVIDENCE

The evidence of Dr. G. J. Campbell, Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, before the Age of Consent Committee is of very great value as being the expert evidence of a doctor of about 27 years' experience in India and based on uncontested facts and figures. She stated that she must have attended more than one thousand Hindu girls for child-birth at the ages of 12-3/4 to 16-1/2 years and that it was impossible to exaggerate the evil effects of such premature child-bearing. Tuberculosis developed in many cases during pregnancy or shortly after, to which fact she attributed the greater prevalence of the disease among girls than among boys in India. The children of weakly mothers could fare little better, and the doctor pointed out that about forty per cent. of the children of girl-mothers died in their first year and those who survived were very weak. She finally expressed the view as her deliberate conviction that the ideal marriageable age for girls was 24 years, but that since the ideal was a far way off at present, the age for marriage or consummation should be raised at least to 16 years. This opinion will be endorsed by every doctor who has any reputation to maintain, and we shall wait and see if the Age of Consent Committee will have the heart to fix any age below sixteen.

INEFFICIENT & IMPRACTICAL

AMERICAN OPINION ON LINLITHGOW COMMISSION.

(BY RAMLAL BALARAM BAJPAI)

Following the World War, the science of chemistry has year by year acquired more national and international importance, not only for its great value in chemical warfare, but also because of its great importance in industry and agriculture.

The important part played by chemistry in world affairs was for the first time fully realized, when an international group of chemists participated in the annual Williamstown Conference, several years ago at the Williamstown Institute of Politics. The discussions of the chemists attracted more attention throughout the United States than the various political and international problems.

It was then decided that annual gatherings of distinguished world chemists would fulfil a great need and so the Institute of the American Chemical Society organised and arranged a first annual gathering at the Pennsylvania State College.

A CLEARING HOUSE.

The annual Conference of chemists has now become an established organization and serves the purpose of a clearing house for information and data on the progress and usefulness of various new processes and discoveries in chemistry throughout the world. Chemical experts from every country are invited to discuss their respective subjects at the Institute Conference.

Several thousand distinguished chemists and professors of chemistry attended the recent annual session held at North-western University, Evanston, Ill. where they heard the most recent chemical subjects discussed by more than a hundred experts.

Certain of the subjects under discussion constituted a lecture course for which university credits were given to instructors in various schools and colleges.

Such Conferences are not only valuable from the stand-point of the timely knowledge acquired, but they serve the purpose of most congenial personal contacts between scientists who would otherwise have been strangers or mere names to each other.

RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

The first week of the Conference was devoted to the relation of chemistry to agriculture. Jute, cellulose, corn cobs, corn stalks and the manufacture of roofing material, tiles, wall coating etc. from such waste products were some of the subjects offered.

Dr. Lippman discussed how certain elements such as manganese and nickle when absorbed by plants produced characteristic effects on certain human diseases.

The second and third week were devoted to straight chemical progress.

Among the papers read at the Conference, that given by Dr. V. R. Kokatnur of India and now of the United States attracted great interest in the Conference and the discussion reported in the press. Dr. Kokatnur graduated from Ferguson College in Poona, and has since achieved considerable distinction through his chemical research work in the United States.

The fourth week was devoted to the relation of chemistry and science in general to the problems of national defence.

A USELESS COMMISSION.

While these learned chemical discussions were in progress, the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture of India (which had first appeared in the Indian papers, and briefly in the American Press) came to the notice of some of the well-informed agricultural chemists, at the Institute of the American Chemical Societies Conference. In their private conversations they ridiculed the Royal Commission's report as most inefficient and impractical. To these experts, a report covering more than a thousand pages, costing hundreds of thousands of rupees and requiring more than two years' investigation should have offered some more immediate and practical solution of India's urgent agricultural problem.

One chemist remarked that as long as India depends upon such bogus Royal Commissions for agricultural relief just so long will famines and starvation continue to increase. The practice of spending immense sums for useless commissions on one hand, and the oppressive taxation of the poverty-stricken Bardoli farmers on the other, clearly indicates the insincerity of the British policy.

A comment on the report of the Royal Commission which appeared on the editorial page of the "New York Times", Sept. 2nd. was entitled "India Seeks a Way to Keep Farms Busy."

"The Royal Commission" says the "Times" "which recently presented a

(Continued on page 11).

Notes of the Day.

"Times of India's" New Stunt.

Having tried its worst to prevent an honourable settlement of the Bardoli dispute, the "Times of India" is again at its old game of seeking to undo the honourable settlement that has been arrived at. Its veracious special correspondent has again visited Bardoli Taluka and, as a result of his visit, indulges in characteristic misrepresentation of the attitude and work of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his colleagues. The truth is the "Times of India", does not relish the idea that Mr. Vallabhbhai and his colleagues should have continued to remain in the Bardoli Taluka and, therefore, it has to resort to its familiar methods of calumny. It, of course, cannot realise that having espoused their cause Mr. Vallabhbhai cannot desert the Bardoli peasants now when the Committee of Enquiry meets and when their need for his guidance and support will be not less necessary than when he led them in the Satyagraha campaign. And so its correspondent indulges in this gross libel of Mr. Vallabhbhai: "He (Mr. Vallabhbhai) is ready to challenge Government again at an opportune moment and, it seems, from what one has been able to hear, that if the proposed Committee of Enquiry comes to the conclusion that the revised assessment of land revenue in the taluka is not excessive the agitation may start all over again with consequences which cannot be foreseen." There could not be more a mischievous and criminal attempt to defame a public worker.

Inspired Libel.

Mr. Vallabhbhai has declared publicly that he and the Bardoli peasants will loyally abide by the decision of the Committee of Enquiry even if it went against them. The Bardoli Satyagrahis have shown that they consider their honour more precious than any material advantages and the "Times of India's" disgraceful insinuations will be received with the contempt they deserve at the hands of all those who have followed the history of the struggle. That the "Times of India" should have even dared to make these insinuations suggests that if there is any danger of the Bardoli settlement being upset it will be not from the side of the Satyagrahis and their leader. Some explanation of the new stunt of this journal is offered by the ill-concealed chagrin of its correspondent at the phenomenal success of the anti-drink campaign launched in parts of Surat District by Mr. Vallabhbhai's volunteers. Reading between the lines of his message it is clear that his latest ill-natured attack on Mr. Vallabhbhai is inspired from quarters the identity of which it is not difficult to ascertain.

Bandra Follows Bombay's Lead.

The Bandra Municipality has its little clique of sycophants, like other so-called self-governing bodies dominated by Government. That clique, with as little sense of propriety as of self-respect, proposed to send a Committee to the Mole Station to receive the Simon Commission. It was evidently an official or semi-official attempt to get the Bandra Municipality to do what the Bombay Municipality had deliberately refused to do. But the attempt failed as miserably at Bandra as it did in Bombay, and neither the City Municipal Commissioner nor the Committee of the Bandra Municipality had the satisfaction of receiving the Commission. Lest it should be supposed that the failure of the Bandra manoeuvre was due solely to technical reasons, it may be noted that the Bandra School Board as well as the Municipality has refused to reply to the questionnaire issued by the Auxiliary Committee of the Commissioner. A correspondent suggests that these facts should be an eye-opener to Sir John Simon. They should be, but Sir John refuses to open his eyes wide enough.

Boycott Special Number.

The "Young Liberator", the new organ of the youth movement in Bombay, may be congratulated on its timely publication of a Simon Commission Boycott special number. It contains some spirited articles. Mr. H. D. Rajah, the Editor, writes an appreciation of Vinayak Savarkar, a pioneer among Young Liberators. Mr. J. Alva contributes a philippic against the "Arroganee of White Supremacy," displayed in the appointment of an all-white Commission. Mr. Manekla Vakil, the literary mainstay of the Bombay youth movement, gives some wholesome advice against the handicap of early and ill-sorted marriage in the youths' struggle for freedom. The number also contains the full text of the speech on "Imperialism and Indian Standpoint" by Mr. N. Sanyal delivered before the World Youth Conference held in Holland in August last. Mr. Sanyal, it will be remembered, was the leader of the Indian delegation to the Conference. The "Young Liberator" promises to be, like the Bombay Youth League, a real force in moulding the lives of the youths of this Presidency.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is said that the Independence resolution is a fitting answer to Lord Birkenhead. If this be a serious contention, we have little notion of the answer that we should make to the appointment of the Statutory Commission and the circumstances attending the announcement of the appointment. The act of appointment needs for an answer, not speeches however heroic they may be, but corresponding action adequate to the act of the British Minister, his colleagues and his followers."

—M. K. GANDHI.

THE SESSION OF REGRETS.

SPEAKER PATEL'S TRIUMPHS.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M. L. C., AKOLA.)

The triumphs of Mr. Speaker, Vithalbhai Patel, in the arena of the Assembly, which has recently concluded its sessions, no less remarkable than those of his "Little Brother" on the non-violent battlefield of Bardoli, have, in no small measure, helped to straighten up the drooping manhood of India.

The Patel Brothers, like the Ali Brothers, have been those Gtmnini of India's political firmament, whose "influence" in the affairs of this country, has always struck consternation in the hearts of the political astrologers of Anglo-India, for the simple reason, that their "movements" though within their ken have, often-times, been beyond their "calculations".

It was not in the dim distant past that "die-hard" bureaucrats had to throw up their hands in horror when Vithalbhai Patel was, for the first time, elevated, by his countrymen, to the Speaker's Chair in the Assembly, on the retirement of the expert "Parliamentarian" Sir. Fredrick Whyte. Though his tenure of office as the President of the Bombay Corporation had not fulfilled all the forebodings, which were featured in the Anglo-Indian Press, at the time of his election, as the Mayor of the "civis primus in India," his assumption of the office in India's Parliament was looked upon, in certain quarters, as a menace not a shade less scarlet than the "red" Bolshevism itself. But his determined adherence to parliamentary traditions and dignity in the Chair soon disarmed opposition to some extent and he began to be acclaimed as an ideal Speaker of India's House of Commons, not only by the demi-gods of Simla, but, also, by the presiding deities of Whitehall and Downing Street. The encomiums showered on Mr. Patel by Baldwins, and Birkenheads, during his last visit to England, when he was accorded honours, which had never before fallen to the lot of an Indian—of course, including the "Chorus Girl of the Empire", hailing from Burdwan—are still fresh in our memory. But, on his return to India, things began to undergo a rapid change. bureaucracy had fondly believed that his "hobnobbings with real Peers, Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal, and Cabinet Ministers would transform the political outlook of that "Gandhi-ridden" Gujerati, and he would be able to appropriate their principles with the ease with which a German absorbs "lager", or a sponge water. But subsequent events soon proved that the "parlour" has not only not "captured" him, but the paeans of praise have, on the other hand, strengthened his resolve to act as an absolutely independent President of the Representative Chamber of Legislature. His "snub" to no less a person than His Martial Excellency caused a flutter in the bureaucratic dovecots. "Thin-skinned" Simla had hardly recovered from that shock, when Mr. Patel published his outspoken and bold statement on Bardoli—the historic document, which is sure to find a permanent place in the annals of this country. It proved the last straw on the camel's back. From that day commenced that campaign of calumny, whose aftermaths, the regrettable incidents in the Assembly, have happily terminated in the unstinted apology of Mr. Crerar, on behalf of the Government of India. Vithalbhai, a veritable Tartar when he comes in conflict with anyone, has taught a lesson to a certain type of Anglo-Indian "high-browns", as did his younger brother in Bardoli, which they are not likely to forget for some years to come—"par nobile fratrum."

BOMBAY ASSERTS INDIA'S RIGHT TO BE FREE.

MAMMOTH PUBLIC MEETING SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

"Don't Unfurl the Banner of Revolt"

SIR CHIMANLAL'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

"We Want to be Masters in Our Own House"

MUSLIM NATIONALIST SUPPORT TO LUCKNOW DECISION

Seldom has Bombay witnessed a more enthusiastic and impressive meeting than that which emphatically gave expression to the city's unanimous and whole-hearted approval to the Nehru Committee's Report. The speawers represented all communities and all parties and the adherence of Congressmen of the Independence school was secured by the irganisers by amending one of the resolutioss, giving freedom of action to those political parties whose goal was complete independence, before it was placed before the meeting.

When the first Muslim speaker, Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji rose to speak, one or two Muslims who had evidently come with a set purpose, sought to shout him down, and an uproar was created and the interrupters were unceremoniously howled down. They resumed their tactics when other Muslim speakers addressed the audience but they were again silenced. All resolutions were passed amidst deafening cheers.

"Don't unfurl the banner of revolt," was the fervent appeal of Sir Chimanlal to the Muslims.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji and Mr. M. C. Chagla gave the lie direct to the statement that Muslims were against the Nehru Report. "All patriotic Mustims stood by the Nehru Report" asserted Mr. Hussein bhoy.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai denounced the dissenters as traitors and self-seekers.

A more forcible and direct expression of contempt of the Simon Commission and its self-appointed task in India could not have been countenanced by the citizens of Bombay than they did on Thursday evening by pledging their whole-hearted support to the Nehru Report that full responsible government was the immediate demand of India and that nothing in the gift of the Simon Seven was acceptable to them.

Just about the time when the Simon Commission landed on the Mole, the citizens of Bombay assembled in a mammoth gathering in the C. J. Hall under the presidentship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and declared in once voice that they would have nothing to do with the "White Commission" and that they were determined to win freedom for India.

The scenes of tremendous enthusiasm witnessed in the Hall were only in keeping with Bombay's highest traditions and recalled the days of non-co-operation when patriotic fervour was at its highest pitch. Every political party was represented on the platform and every resolution was carried amidst deafening cheers. Prominent among those who addressed the meeting were: Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. K. Nariman, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and others.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

"This meeting without restricting the liberty of action of those political parties whose goal is complete independence generally approves of the Nehru Report adopted by the All-Parties' Conference and gives its cordial support to the principles underlying the same."

"This meeting records its appreciation of the patriotic labours of the All-Parties' Conference, Lucknow, and the Nehru Committee in arriving at a satisfactory common measure of agreement as regards the future constitution of India acceptable to all parties."

"This meeting calls upon the various political organisations in the city and all over the Presidency to carry out the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow."

A CRY IN WILDERNESS.

Towards the end of the meeting an uproar was created when one or two Muslims tried to interrupt the proceedings by saying that they did not support the Nehru Report. They were promptly snubbed by several Muslim speakers and shouted down by the audience.

These two Muslims tried to interrupt every Muslim speaker in support of the resolutions placed before the meeting. Despite the unruly interruptions of an infinitesimal section, disgruntled and rank communalist Muslims, the public of Bombay in quite unmistakable terms demonstrated to those who still without reason choose to stand for national disruption; how hopelessly weak is the position of those misleaders of the Muslim community. The interrupters did make a great deal of noise, but were hopelessly voted down. When the various resolutions were put for the acceptance or rejection of the meeting, there was only one din "all for it" and no trace of those who seemed bent upon breaking up the meeting could be noticed. Thus did Bombay acquit herself by putting her seal of approval to the Charter of Indian Liberty, popularly called the Nehru Report. Interested quarters, no doubt, would try to make much of the scene, but the Press gallery noticed in the huge audience, hundreds of Mussalmans applauding the various speakers and venting forth their righteous indignation against the shameless interrupters. Who that witnessed those numerous Muslim youths enthusiastically cheering Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Mr. Chagla and Mr. Brelvi, and also Hindu speakers like Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. Jayakar and others would proclaim that the Muslims of Bombay, the enlightened and thinking section of it, are opposed to the Lucknow decision? Cosmopolitan Bombay, in short, has proved true to its traditions and Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and all stood by the nation and the Charter of Indian Freedom as formulated by the All-Parties' Conference.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

Amidst cheers Mr. K. M. Munshi read a number of telegrams received by the Simon Commission Boycott Committee from various political leaders sympathising with the objects of the meeting. They were from: Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Dr. Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dr. Ansari and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's message read:

"Please convey Motilal my whole-hearted support Lucknow decisions. Fervent belief that India's great and final chance is obtainable only by ralying round the Nehru Report."

Pandit Motilal in his message regretted his inability to attend the function as he was laid up in bed with fever. He hoped if he was well, to be in Poona on Friday morning.

SIR CHIMANLAL.

Sir Chimanlal received a tremendous ovation when he rose to speak. He said:

I deem it a privilege to be asked to take the Chair at this great and representative gathering of the citizens of Bombay. We have now arrived at a very important stage in our constitutional struggle for freedom. We have met here this evening to record our general approval of concrete and definite proposals that have been evolved for the future Government and constitution of this great country. We have before us what has now become known throughout the country as the Motilal Nehru Committee's Report as adopted at Lucknow by the All-Parties' Conference. It is a document which is well worthy of anxious study by all who take any interest in the political evolution of India. In the restraint, and judicial fairness and far-sighted statesmanship displayed in dealing with the momentus and complex problems involved as well as in the faultless manner of expression and language this Report can rival any State document dealing with problems of the same character. The utmost credit is due to Pandit Motilal Nehru and his coadjutors in the great patriotic task that they have so successfully discharged and the grateful thanks of the country are fully due to them.

It may be that we may not be able to agree with all the conclusions. The first question that they had to consider was to determine the political status and position to be occupied by India. As you are aware the Liberal Party to which I belong have stood for Dominion Status for India. There are other people and organisations who advocate the goal of independence. The Committee had to arrive at the greatest common measure of agreement among the well recognised political parties in the country and they have wisely fixed upon Dominion Status similar to that enjoyed by Canada, Australia, South Africa and Irish Free State as the political Status that should be secured to India. I venture personally to think that if India may be made to attain Dominion Status we should be satisfied.

POSITION OF SELF-GOVERNING DOMINION.

At the Imperial Conference of 1926 the position of the self-governing dominions was defined as follows:—

"They are an autonomous community with the British Empire, equal in Status, in no way subordinate, one to another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British commonwealth of Nations"

The freedom of action of those who stand for independence is no way fettered by their joining in the resolutions of today.

SIR CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

Starting with that conception of Dominion Status for India the Nehru Committee has evolved the necessary machinery for that purpose. The Committee has rightly visualised the problem when it says in the transference of political power and responsibility from the people of England to the people of India.

In considering the machinery for responsible Government the Committee were faced with the communal problem which has unfortunately of late become the bugbear of Indian politics. The Committee has rightly pointed out that communal controversies occupy men's minds much more than matters of greater import and cast their shadow on all political work. The communal problem in India the Committe has defined to be mainly the Hindu-Muslim problem. The Committee have gone into this question in great detail and with scrupulous care. After laying down that the object to be aimed at is not to give dominion to one community over another but to prevent the harassment and exploitation of any individual group by another, they have unhesitatingly come to the right conclusion that the present system of separate communal electorate does not secure that object but on the defeats it.

The Committee, therefore, recommend joint or mixed Electorates. Having coming to that conclusion they had next to deal with the question whether in the mixed electorates there should be reservation of seats for particular communities. After having gone carefully into the relative strength on the basis of population as well as economic and other advantages of the Hindu and Muslim communities in the various provinces they came to the conclusion that in the Punjab and Bengal where the Muslims are in majority there should be no reservation of seats either for Hindus or Mahomedans or Sikhs. So far as the Provincial Councils are concerned, they have demonstrated that the Muslims would fare better under that system than having a fixed number of seats reserved to them in those provinces.

A WORD TO MUSLIM DISSENTERS.

As regards Provinces other than the Punjab and the Bengal they recommend reservation of seats for Muslims in accordance with their population strength but

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. B. J. DESAI DENOUNCES TRAITORS AND SELF-SEEKERS

SIMON TEAM PACKED-OFF TO POONA

Black Flag Demonstrators Shout Down the Uninvited Guests.

HANDFUL OF LOYALISTS GATHER AT MOLE

Sir John in a Hurry to leave Bombay's Nasty Atmosphere!

Though eleventh-hour changes were made in the official programme of the arrival and reception of the Simon Commission, the citizens of Bombay mustered in their thousands at the Mole gate to show their resentment at their arrival of the All White Commission.

"Go Back Simon," "Down with the Commission" and "Self-Government is our Birthright" greeted the Simon Seven as the "Malooja conveying the Simon team touched Bombay harbour.

Great precaution was taken by the officials to see that there was strict Purdah arrangement for these guests for even the special carrying them to Poona was screened away from public gaze.

A handful of loyalists were present at the Mole to "swell" the official reception, Mr. Ghuznavi reading a manuscript address on behalf of "Muslim" legislators of Bengal.

Youths of Bombay after taking part in the evening demonstration gathered in hundreds to see their comrades off who went to Poona to join the Boycott demonstration. Miss Bhesania, Miss Lotewalla and a number of ladies with Mr. Nariman, B. G. Kher and Mir Mahomed Balooch accompanied the Youth Delegation.

STRICT PURDAH ARRANGEMENT FOR SIMON SEVEN

Although it was pitch dark and the adjoining streets of the Ballard Pier presented a dull and deserted appearance, the Mole itself was enlivened with the thrills of hundreds of human voices asking Sir John Simon and his colleagues to go back. S. S. "Malooja" moored alongside the pier at 8.45 p.m. and soon after the gangway was put, there was a rush of the friends and relatives of the passengers to go up the deck. The Government officials, Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, Chief Secretary to the Government, the Reforms Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor and Mr. Mandlik, Sheriff of Bombay were allowed to board the steamer first and were followed by others. A few loyalists and Jehukmees also came with garlands and addresses but some of them had not the courage to identify themselves with any political associations and told the press representatives that they came to see Sir John Simon and his colleagues in their personal capacity.

Among those present at the Mole were also Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, Mr. Salebhay Currimbhoy Barodawalla, Mr. Mohmedaly Allabux, Mr. M. P. Madon, and Dr. J. N. Moos.

MANUSIREFF RECEPTION.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, M. L. A. General Secretary of the All-India Muslim Legislators' Association, delievered a printed message to Sir John Simon in which he expressed a hope that the result of the Commission's deliberations would culminate in abiding peace and harmony and the enduring union of two great peoples of East and West for the lasting good and benefit of humanity.

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga was not a whit behind in his loyality to the Simon Commission and had deputed his Dewan, Babu Adit Prasad Sinha, offering the Simon Commission warm and cordial greetings on behalf of several associations of Behar.

BLACK FLAGS GREET SIR SIMON.

While Sir John Simon and his colleges were being "received" by this handful of loyalists they were being jeered by hundreds of students and citizens from the Mole gate with shouts of "Simon go back, Down with the Commission".

At 8 p.m. a procession started from the Esplanade Maidan with black uags and banners with a number of slogans such as "Simon go Back" "nothing short of independence" "Swaraj is our birth right" "Workers of the World Unite" etc. inscribed on them they marched along to the Mole with Mr. Nimbkar and Mr. V. A Desai leaving them. The demonstrators posted themselves near the Mole Gate as they were not allowed to go inside the Mole compound. The processionists satisfied themselves with jeering from outside at the top of their voices, "Simon go Back"

MEERUT CHRONICLE REPRESENTATIVE.

A representative of the "Chronicle" was the first to come across Sir John Simon on the deck and the latter recognising him shook hands and said "Oh, Yes, I have seen you before." Then added: "I have read the "Bombay Chronicle" "I hope there is more stuff waiting for me"

He declined to make any statement save that he and his colleagues had a pleasant voyage and that they kept good health and hoped to be away from the nasty atmosphere of Bombay soon to start his work in Poona tomorrow morning.

SCREENED AWAY FROM PUBLIC.

At 11 p.m. Sir John Simon and his

(Continued on page 8.)

POONA IN GRIP OF EXCITEMENT.

ALL ROADS TO RAILWAY STATION BLOCKED.

POONA, Oct. 11.

A Government notification closes all roads round the Poona railway station for all traffic, but the Sassoon Road from the Sassoon Hospital to the Railway Station will be open to those proceeding by train. The District Magistrate interviewed by the Secretaries of the Boycott Committee stated that the roads were closed to all, boycotters as well as co-operators. The Boycott Committee has therefore decided to commence the procession at Shanwar Wada and reach Bhamburda Railway station.

MUSLIMS ASKED TO BOYCOTT.

Mr. Vali, chairman of the Memon Chamber of Commerce under the presidency of Mr. Gulam Dastagir addressed Muslims exhorting them to boycott the Commission.

EXCITEMENT IN POONA.

So great is the excitement in the city that on receipt of a report that the Auxiliary Education Committee was going to visit the Saraswati Night School, hundreds of students flocked to the place picketed the school and did not allow the students to enter. Even the few who were inside came out. The police were called for but nothing untoward happened. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Gokhale, Joshi, Paranjpe and others are visiting various centres in the city to organise to-morrow's 'hartal'.—A. P.

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KIRKEE ARSENAL MEN DOWN TOOLS

MORE THAN 500 WORKERS AFFECTED

AUTORITIES POSTPONE SEEING UNION PRESIDENT

POONA, Oct. 11.

About 500 skilled employees out of a total of 800 both skilled and unskilled, of the Kirkee Arsenal struck work this morning. The cause of the strike is the reduction, both in the rates of wages and the strength of the establishment, which it is feared will throw a large number of men who, in some cases, have put in as much as twenty years service, out of employment. Another grievance is that they would hereafter be subjected to what are termed trade tests not only at the time of taking up service in the Arsenal, but as many times as the authorities like. This the strikers regard as very unfair in view of the fact that many of them have so far given entire satisfaction to their superiors in the discharge of their duties.

As regards the reduction in wages and the number of employees, while the Arsenal authorities attribute this step to the need for retrenchment. It is pointed out on behalf of the strikers that the retrenchment does not extend to the superior establishment but only to the inferior workers with the result, that the economies thus effected would be inconsiderable.

The strikers were recently paid the reduced wages when they represented their grievances to the Ordnance authorities at

MOTILALJI SUFFERS FROM DENGUE FEVER.

UNABLE TO LEAVE ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was to have left for Bombay to attend the meeting in support of the boycott of the Simon Commission has had a sudden attack of dengue fever and is unable to undertake the journey.—A. P.

Simla who referred them to the Southern Command Headquarters at Poona. When they went to this quarter to-day led by the President of their Union, Mr Tirangadi, they were told that the proper authority could be seen only to-morrow.

Great discontent prevails among the strikers and further developments are awaited.—A. P.

GIRI'S PARTING ADVICE TO N.G.S. RAILWAYMEN

PRACTISE VIRTUES OE PATIENCE AND NON-VIOLENCE

HYDERABAD, Oct. 11.

Mr. V. Giri General Secretary of the All India Railwaymens Federation left Secunderabad to-day for Wadi accompanied by Messrs. W. V. R. Naidu, Fathulla Khan and Kulshokaran. They intend starting a branch of the Union at Wadi and later at Bezwada.

In a parting speech Mr. Giri informed the workmen that he had an assurance from the administration, Sir Akbar Hydari and the Residency that their grievances would receive the most careful consideration and though he could not make any definite promises he assured them that something good was in stole or them.

He appealed to the Administration not to be nervous of the Union because it consisted of men of integrity. Finally he advised the workmen to be peaceful, non-violent and constitutional for the biggest fights were won through the exercise of these qualities.—A. P.

C. P. M, L. C.'S, MOVE

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT NATION'S CHARTER

NAGPUR, Oct. 11.

Mr. Kalikar M.L.C., has given notice that he will move a resolution in the next session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council supporting the Nehru Committee's Report.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LIBERALS MEET AT YARMOUTH

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Annual Liberal Conference which at Yarmouth to-day is last but not the least important of the Party Conferences, as it is generally considered, that Liberals hold the balance of power at the next election.

Sir Charles Hobhouse in his presidential address to 2000 delegates who had gathered said that they sought no dalliance with aims repugnant to them or methods of Government that crippled trade and curtailed liberty. He denied that the Party was disunited on leadership or policy.

Fifteen resolutions when passed will be embodied in manifesto to nation on eve of election. One resolution declares that the Party refuses to link its fortunes by agreement with any other Party. Another pledges the Party to abolition of protective taxes.—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

MUCH LEAWAY TO BE MADE

SIR GULAM HUSSEIN'S ADVICE TO COMMUNITY

POONA, Oct. 11.

Before a distinguished gathering which included the Minister for Education, the Director of Public Instruction and a large number of delegates, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla opened the 14th Bombay Presidency Hidaya-Muslim Education Conference.

Referring generally to conference, Sir "Ghulam" observed that they should not be mere pageants, but should show some practical results. In the race for education, the Muslims were still far from their goal, and they must quicken their steps if they were to come up with others. He suggested that the various trusts and endowments made for the benefit of the community should be utilised for the educational and other requirements of the community.

Communal tension, which was so much in evidence on every side, was a serious impediment in the way of common progress, but misunderstanding was usually the result of want of mutual knowledge. To know all was to forgive all was a very wise saying, and knowledge of one another was never better acquired, nor longer retained than when gained in the early and impressionable period of youth.

Concluding, he appealed to them that they should not lose heart, nor give way to despair on the score of their being minority or backward community. An enlightened and concentrated minority would be better able to look after itself than a vast mass of illiterate and struggling humanity, and what was wanted was intensive effort, so that they might be able to get the most out of themselves.

After Mr. Ikram Baig, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates Sir Ebrahim Jaffer proposed that Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, Barat-Law, M.L.A., Meerut, should be elected

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

H. H. AGA KHAN CONSENTS TO PRESIDE.

POONA, Oct. 11.

H. H. the Aga Khan has consented to preside over the All-India Muslim Conference to be held at Delhi in December next. —A. P.

President. Mr. Fazal Rahimtulla, M.L.A. seconded the proposal. The motion for the election of the President was carried and Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan then delivered his address.

Resolutions were adopted giving expression to the loss suffered by the country by the death of Mr. Ameerali, appreciating the work of H. E. the Governor in the cause of Muslim education and thanking Mr. Dawoodkhan Shahbhoy for his donation of rupees one lac to Muslim education.—A. P.

The Governor and Lady Wilson were entertained in the evening to a garden party at the Turf Club House, which was attended by the members of the Hartog Committee and a large number of other guests.—A. P.

PRECAUTION IN BULSAR

SURAT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

SURAT, Oct. 11

As a further precautionary measure to avoid a disturbance in the town of Bulsar during the approaching Navaratri holidays Mr J. H. Garrett, District Magistrate, Surat, has promulgated an order under section 42 of the District Police Act prohibiting people to move in Bulsar town with lathis sticks or other arms or to collect stones brickbats etc. at or near any place of 'garba' singing. It is further stated that persons who are not members of a 'garba' party and who do not reside in the localities where the 'garba' parties are held shall not move together in groups of more than four nor shall they stand in such groups in that locality between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. Any persons infringing this rule will be treated as constituting an unlawful assembly. The above restrictions will remain in force from the 14th to the 24th inst. Defaulters will be prosecuted under section 68 of the District Police Act. —A. P.

STIR IN BANGALORE

SEQUEL TO KHAN BAHADUR'S ALLEGATIONS

BANGLORE, Oct. 11.

Considerable stir has been created by the publication of a statement alleged to have been made in camera by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan before the special Magistrate regarding the causes leading to the recent disturbances in the city, making serious allegations against certain prominent citizens and a retired Chief Court Judge as having been concerned or interested in plotting to "overthrow the Government". These allegations have occasioned deep resentment.—A. P.

SHAFIAN GROUSE AGAINST LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

A Lie Nailed to the Counter

SIR M. SHAFI'S TACTICS EXPOSED

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

Mr Rafiahmad Kidwai Secretary of the Constitution Committee of the All Parties Conference has issued the following statement:—

Sir Mohamad Shafi has been pleased to describe the All Parties Conference as a onesided affair and he is reported to have said 'invitations were issued only those who were expected to support the organisers and their policy.' I give below the correspondence that passed between Him and the organisers. In reply to an invitation sent to Sir Mohamad Shafi and his party to attend the Conference Sir Mohamad Shafi sent the following telegram:

"Dr. Ansari, President National Congress, Delhi:—Provided your conference agrees to the retention of separate Muslim electorates in revised Indian Constitution Punjab Muslim League is willing to coperate. Mohammad Shafi."

In reply Dr. Ansari telegraphed as follows.—

"Sir Mohammad Shafi, Lahore: Your telegram. Sorry unable to give any undertaking. Conference is free to decide anyway. Letter follows.—Ansari."

This letter was followed by a telegram from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary of the Congress. In the course of the letter Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote:

"Dr. Ansari desires me to point out that it is impossible for him to say beforehand what the conference will decide with regard to any matter before it. As I have already informed you, representatives of all manner of organisations have been invited to this conference and they will no doubt give expression to a variety of views. The fullest liberty to express such views must necessarily be accorded, and it is for the conference to accept it or to reject what it chooses. Neither Dr. Ansari as President of the Congress nor the Congress Working Committee can dictate to this conference or bind it down to any prescribed course of action. Should any such attempt be made it would give just cause for complaint and resentment to a large number of those who will attend the conference."

"No reply to this letter was received. Invitations were issued to all the important political organisations in the country, and if there was any party that was not represented in the conference it was not because the organisers had excluded them but because Sir Mohammad Shafi and his party had decided to keep themselves aloof.—A. P.

BOMBAY ASSERTS INDIA'S RIGHT TO BE FREE

(Continued from page 7.)

with liberty to them to contest for and obtain a larger number of seats if they can secure them. I am well aware that some of these proposals have evoked opposition in some Muslim quarters. But I earnestly beg of those who cannot find themselves in agreement with some of these proposals not to unfurl the banner of revolt and help to destroy the structure which has been evolved after conscientious labour extending over a long period. Some of these are matters on which by further discussion and negotiation, adjustments may be arrived at so long as the fundamentals are not disturbed and I earnestly appeal to those of our Muslim brethren who object to some of these proposals to sit down in friendly Conference and with a national aim to solve difficulties. I invite them to study carefully the facts and figures and arguments advanced in the report on the communal question and I feel sure that on a calm consideration they will eventually come largely to agree to what is said in the report. The framers of the report themselves are not dogmatic about it. They say that if in addition to or in substitution for their recommendation a settlement of the problem of the minority is possible by agreement on any other basis such basis should be accepted in the larger and more abiding interests of the country. The evil is that minds of people have been diverted towards false issues and the communal question has been given very much exaggerated importance. Just consider how many questions are likely to come up before the Legislatures can be of a communal nature. A vast majority of questions can never be communal in the narrow sense and once the attention of the people is directed to other channels they would begin to take interests in questions which really affect their daily lives and economic and social welfare rather than what the committee describe as "fancied fears based on an artificial division of Society." Ladies and Gentlemen the only salvation of India lies in all of us thinking and acting not as Hindus or Mahomedans or Parsees but Indians first, and Indians last and Indians all the time.

RESOLUTION.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas proposed the first resolution. It read:—

"This meeting without restricting the liberty of action of those political parties whose goal is complete independence generally approves of the Nehru Report as adopted by the All-Parties' Conference and gives its cordial support to the principles underlying the same."

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

The speaker said he was endorsing the opinion of the gathering when he said that they all felt sorry that illness prevented Pandit Motilal Nehru from being amidst them that evening. He was sure it was necessary for some person who had made great sacrifices and had won such universal public confidence like Pandit Motilal Nehru to have been the medium to combine all the parties in India on a common platform. (Cheers). Lord Birkenhead thought it right to throw out a challenge and asks those who differed from the Simon Commission appointment to put up their own scheme. Pandit Motilal Nehru took it up and within three months produced a report acceptable to all parties. The country was greatly indebted to Pandit Motilal Nehru for the signal services he rendered to the country at the right juncture. (Renewed cheers). The speaker hoped Bombay would give Panditji a rousing reception that he deserved when he next came to Bombay.

Coming to the resolution, the speaker said what he was asking the audience to accept was very simple. It was a resolution to which no Indian who called India his motherland could take exception. (Applause). The cult of independence and those who believed in independence as their goal were more brave and valiant than the speaker. (Laughter). He admired them for it and asked them to come with him (speaker) up to a certain point and they they might fly higher. The speaker and those who thought with him that Dominion Status was the goal of India had no difference of opinion with those whose goal was independence. All he asked them was that they should keep company with the speaker "and then if it is possible we will try to follow you." (Cheers).

SHALL BROOK NO FURTHER DELAY.

The speaker repeated that no Indian who called himself patriotic by any stretch of imagination could take exception to the resolution which called upon Indians to generally approve the principles underlying the Nehru Report. The Nehru Report enunciated the transference of political power from England to India as its underlying principle. Was there a single Indian, he asked, whether he was a Co-operator or Non-Co-operator, Hindu or Mussalman, who still wished to keep India in bondage to England? The resolution demanded that political power should at once be transferred from England and that India shall not brook any further delay. (Cheers). The speaker had no doubt whatever that every Indian who claimed self-respect and who wished to be a free India would agree with the resolution.

"We want to be masters in our country. We are tired of having masters 6000 miles away," continued the speaker fervently. The speaker said even those who had consented to be on the various Committees of the Royal Commission (Indians) had expressed to him privately that they did not want India to continue under the same bureaucratic form of Government. The speaker said he would not be surprised if he found those members who had agreed to serve on the Committees of the Simon Commission soon disillusioned. What India wanted was Government which would look to the prosperity of the masses and the upliftment of the total population of India so that India could rise to its fullest political stature among other nations. (Applause).

INSIST ON DOMINION STATUS.

Concluding he appealed to the audience to insist in their determination of winning Dominion Status and do all in their power to advance that cause. He was convinced that so far as the liberty of India was concerned there was no half way house and that India could expect to flourish only when responsibility was complete and not divided. (Cheers).

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Supporting the resolution Mr. M. R. Jayakar voiced the feeling of regret at the absence of Pandit Motilal Nehru on that eventful occasion. The speaker was glad that the resolution was so worded that even Congressmen who believed in independence could support it without compromising their position. The Nehru Report was remarkable in that it enabled for the first time in the history of this unfortunate country all the political parties to come to on a common platform. The speaker remembered the late Deshban-

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SIMON TEAM PACKED OFF TO POONA

(Continued from page 7.)

colleagues got in a special train which was kept ready at the Molo under the cover of another long line of carraiges to screen them from the public gaze.

BOMBAY'S REINFORCEMENT TO POONA BOYCOTTERS

YOUTH CONTINGENT STARTS BY MIDNIGHT TRAIN

Well and truly has it been said that youth is emotional and dynamic, and no truer demonstration of this could have been witnessed than the enthusiasm that the youths of Bombay displayed on Thursday night at the Victoria Terminus Station. What with the refusal of the G.I.P. Railway authorities to provide a special train to the youth contingent to Poona, the Bombay League stood unfaltered in their resolve to take the trip to Poona and re-inforce the Boycott Force already in readiness there to give a hot reception to the Commission there. Black flags and the favourite slogans of the February 3 were conspicuous everywhere and outside every compartment occupied by the youths. The workers of Bombay were present to cheer up the youths who were on patriotic mission bound. Quite a large number of with thundering cries of "Bande Mataram," "Down with Imperialism", etc., were at the station, but were shut out by the authorities on the spot.

The Bombay youth contingent was about 200 all fold led by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mir Mahomed Baloch, Dr. Welkar, Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Govindji, Mrs. Bhesania, Miss Lotwala and others. The Cutchi Oswal Band enlivened the contingent with music. And at 12 midnight the train steamed off amidst thundering cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Simon Go Back."

As at present arranged the youths are to alight at Bhamburda, half a mile or so away from Poona station proper. It is not certain whether the boycott demonstration will enter the prohibited area round the Poona station. In fact, Mr. Nariman told the "Chronicle" representative that he had definite assurances from the authorities that the prohibited area is blocked to all traffic and that even "Johukmi" crowd has been kept back. If, however, the loyalists have their demonstrations, the youths, Mr. Nariman declared, would not hesitate to assert their right to enter the area regardless of consequences.

SIMON SUPPORTERS IN SECRET CONCLAVE

CLOSED-DOOR MEETING IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The Madras Parliamentary (Simon) Committee held another closed-door meeting to-day. Sir A. P. Patro the chairman presiding. It is understood that after a prolonged discussion the Committee resolved that the Indian Statutory Commission be requested to supply the members of the Committee with memoranda and other documents submitted to the Commission from other provinces as well relating to provincial and central subjects. The committee was strongly of the opinion that there should be a joint free conference of all elected provincial Parliamentary Committees with the Indian Parliamentary Committee.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Oct. 11.
Previous Closing Rate	18.86
To-day's Opening Rate	19.14
Difference	28
To-day's Closing Rate	19.19
Difference	33

Broach Expectation Rs. 353 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Oct. 11.
Previous Closing Rate	9.78
To-day's Opening Rate	9.86
Difference	08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.96
Difference	+18

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

London Oct. 11.

Silver Ready	26 13 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 15 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay Oct. 11

First Settlement	60 9 0
Second Settlement	60 11 0

SAME OLD STORY AGAIN

PARIAH AMONGST EMPIRE DELEGATES

MR. NATESAN'S EXPERIENCE OF CANADIAN VISIT

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Interviewed by Reuter regarding the part played by the Indian members of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation at its meetings in Canada Mr. Natesan said that opportunities for discussion of the Indian questions had been very few but the Indians had taken advantage of them to the utmost. He and his colleagues had been everywhere received and treated with courtesy but they had not been able to help feeling a subordinate position occupied by India as a dependency.

The Empire Parliamentary Conference had throughout concentrated on problems of migration and marketing of the Empire products.

Mr. Natesan said that a Conservative members of the British Delegation once stated that self-Government was the product of the West, the gift of which to India had been delayed for her own sake in order that it might not prove a poisoned cup. Mr. Natesan in course of subsequent public speech challenged this view and pointed out that the art of Government was in no way unknown to Indians who were in many ways qualified for self-Government which they claimed as their right not a gift.

Mr. Natesan concluded: "My visit to Canada has made me more hopeful about the destiny of India. If Canada with many nationalities and races once warring with each other, can within the short time after obtaining responsible Government make such rapid and marvellous progress, India if given fair chance, can lay claim to brighter future."

Mr. Natesan when at New York, at luncheon at which he was entertained, delivered an address on India's progress towards self-Government advocating Dominion status, and said that Indian would be content with self-Government within the Empire.

EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY

GRAF ZEPPELIN STARTS FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Friedrichshafen.—The Graf Zeppelin the world's most recently launched airship ascended at eight this morning, bound for New Jersey. There are sixty people on board of which forty are crew.

Frantic excitement prevails throughout Germany at the departure of the Graf Zeppelin, the construction and trial tests of which have been hastened in order to forestal the British Airship R100 destined to inaugurate Anglo-American commercial service during the present season.

The Graf Zeppelin is most completely and luxuriously fitted, and Dr Eckner its constructor is commanding it on its maiden voyage. The passengers include the Prussian Minister Grezinski and American Naval Officer Rosendahl, who commanded the airship Los Angeles, Lady Drummond Hay, who is describing the flight for American newspapers, and several American and German Journalists. Weather conditions are favourable. The airship will take a southern route, and is at present heading for Bale.—Reuter.

IL DUCE ON THE PRESS

"MOST FREE IN THE WORLD"

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has submitted to 70 directors of Fascist dailies his views regarding the press. It must avoid what is harmful to the regime and do all that is useful to it. He has argued that the Italian press is the most free in the world, because it is not under the orders of the plutocratic party for individual groups. Although he has declared that the Italian press is not the kingdom of dull uniformity he has likened it to an orchestra playing the same note but that note is not dictated by Government. It has been struck by the Fascist Journalism of its own accord. "Apart from purely political questions and other questions of fundamental importance to revolution, the right of criticism is freely conceded".—Reuter.

PUNJAB AND NEHRU REPORT

ALL-PARTIES COMMITTEE'S PROPAGANDA

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

A meeting of the Executive of the Punjab All-Parties' Committee will be held in Lahore on the 13th instant to consider the boycott of the Simon Commission and the holding of an All-Parties' Conference of the Punjab.

A deputation of the All-Parties Committee consisting of Lala Lajpat Rai, Sirajuddin and Mangalsing is visiting Jullundur. They will visit Multan on the 14th to carry on propaganda in favour of the Nehru Report and the boycott of the Commission.—A. P.

BOMBAY ASSERTS INDIA'S RIGHT TO BE FREE

(Continued from page 8.)

dhu Das referring to this question had once said that the day would not be far when the best men of India would combine would lay down some kind of constitution and hurl it in the face of Britain. For the first time in the history of India such a thing had been made possible and succeeded. (Applause.)

PRINCES AND SWARAJ.

In the opinion of the speaker the one great feature of the report was its modesty. It did not pretend to speak with the finality on any question. It left the door open for further negotiations. The speaker wished that some of his Muslim friends would bear this in mind that further adjustments were quite possible and admissible. Mr. Jayakar proceeding paid a tribute to the Nehru Committee for the brilliant treatment of the question of Indian States. The problem presented many difficulties especially because the Indian Princes were not with the Indian leaders on political platforms. Still the chapter on Indian States was worded with great humility and modesty and its tenor was suggestive rather than dogmatic. If the Princes had only realised this, he said, much of the unnecessary stirring of feelings occasioned by the speeches of certain Princes could have been avoided.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also supported the resolution. He reminded the audience that Sir John Simon and his colleagues were coming to India that night like thieves in the night. (Loud laughter.) While the steamer was still at Aden, he said, the wireless got busy and the Simon Seven came to know that February 3rd was going to be more than repeated on October 12th, and that was why the steamer arrived 12 hours earlier!

Continuing the speaker said that although the wording of the resolution enabled him to support it, he wished to make his own views and those of Congressmen clear. So far as the question of independence was concerned Congressmen unequivocally stood by the Madras Congress resolution of 1927 and nothing could shake that resolution to the slightest degree. (Applause.)

NOTHING SHORT OF INDEPENDENCE.

Congressmen had nothing to do with any form of Government short of complete national independence and so far as the support was not inconsistent with the Madras resolution, the speaker heartily associate with the resolution put forward the meeting that evening.

To the speaker the great question was not the framing of the Constitution as much as the question as to what shall be the sanction which this country shall forge in order to enforce its national demands. Whether the country demanded Dominion Status or Independence the method which the country should adopt to enforce those demands was all important. No amount of united, unanimous and universal resolutions, he was sure would make the Government concede the demands. He agreed with the writer in some newspaper that the "Britishers would never be argued out of their power." If for the purpose of enforcing the national demands the All-Parties' Convention, Calcutta, declared boycott of British cloth, or civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes, he was sure the Congress would whole-heartedly co-operate the Convention and carry it to a success. He thought that unless such sanctions were framed by the All-Parties' Convention all their resolutions would go unheeded.

LASTING SERVICE TO COUNTRY.

Proceeding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta dealt with that aspect of the Nehru Report which he thought deserved greater praise. The Nehru Report, he said, had dealt with the communal question in a manner which deserved the lasting gratitude of the people. (Cheers.) By recommending joint electorates, he said, the Nehru Committee had tried to do away with disastrous bogey of communalism. The Government by pursuing a policy of communalism had reduced public life in the country to the utmost contempt in the name of justice, so much so that public service in the Legislatures and elsewhere went not by the merits of the people but the faith of their fathers. (Laughter.) The speaker thought the Nehru Committee had done inestimable service to the country by advocating joint electorate.

PATRIOTIC MUSLIMS STAND BY NEHRU REPORT.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji repudiated that Mussalmans were in favour of co-operation with the Simon Commission. A movement was no doubt started a year ago for this purpose by some flunkeys, but that was now dead. (Cheers.) Every patriotic Mussalman supported the Nehru Report.

At this stage a Muslim youth tried to interrupt the speaker and to say that he did not support the Nehru Report, but he was shouted down by the audience.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed amidst loud cheers.

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting records appreciation of the patriotic labour of the All-Parties' Conference and the Nehru Committee in arriving at a satisfactory common measure of agreement as regards the future constitution of India acceptable to all parties."

Commending the resolution to the acceptance of the meeting Sir Phiroze Sethna answered those destructive critics of the Nehru Report. He said:—

MINORITIES AND SPECIAL INTERESTS

The chief line of attack of the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties' Conference is that they have failed to provide for the safeguard of the rights of the minorities. And, now that the All-Parties' Scheme is before the country, the cry is raised that the interests of the minorities have been betrayed. To those who profess to oppose the Nehru Scheme on the ground that the minority communities and backward classes have not been assured their rights, my answer is simple and to the point: compare the recommendations of the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties' Conference with the conditions now prevalent after decades and decades of British rule. In the Nehru scheme, one has only to refer to the provisions of the fundamental rights to realise that the best safeguard of minority communities is contained in the guarantee of free elementary education, equal civic rights, right of Labour to organise and enactment of laws for health and fitness for work of all citizens, securing of living wage for every worker, the protection of motherhood, welfare if children, etc., etc.

ITS OUTSTANDING MERITS.

To my mind the outstanding merits of the Nehru Scheme is its clear recognition that freedom cannot be attained in stages and that the only road to Responsible Government is the establishment of a Responsible Government itself and that it is essential not only that there should be Self-Government but that there should be democratic Government. I shall content myself with referring to two points which call for observation. One is the organised effort to discredit the Nehru Scheme with our Muslim brethren. I trust, that belonging as I do to a minority community, I have some claim to speak to our Muslim brethren who, though they constitute a minority, are nevertheless a very powerful section and are only next to the Hindus in influence and strength in the vast population of this country. I would beg my Muslim friends to remember that if the British have succeeded in this country their success is mainly due to the principle to which in their own interest they cannot but attach the greatest importance, the principle of divide and rule. They have thrived on it so far. Let our Hindu and Mahomedan friends sink their differences and work in harmony for the common interest of the country. Until that is done we cannot become a great nation. Although they will not openly admit it the British official feels an inward satisfaction in seeing relgious differences not only between Hindus and Mahomedans but also between two sects of Mahomedans, for has not such an authority as Sir John Strachey laid down "that the existence side by side of hostile creeds is one of the strong points in our political position in India"?

PARSI LOYALISTS ANSWERED.

The other point to which I wish to refer is the attempt on the part of a very small section of the Parsi community to represent that the interests of the community are not safeguarded under the Nehru Scheme. I find an open letter addressed to me by a correspondent in the columns of yesterday's "Jam-e-Jamshed", a Gujerati daily of this city asking me to point out how the interests of the Parsi community are not jeopardised by the Nehru Scheme.

The correspondent refers to my own constituency to whom I owe my seat on the Council of State. He fears that as a result of the Nehru Committee recommendations my electorate will be so altered that I as a Parsi will not have the ghost of a chance of being again returned. My answer is I have never sought election in the past nor will I in the future on the ground that I should be returned just because I happen to be a Parsi. I have stood in the past and will stand in the future on my own credentials leaving it entirely to the electorate no matter whomsoever it may consist to vote for me if they honestly believe that in the discharge of my duties in the Council of State I have endeavoured to study the best interests of the people as a whole.

BEST DEFENCE OF REPORT.

I am asked to defend the Nehru Report from the point of view of the Parsi community. To my mind, the best defence of the Nehru Scheme is that it secures equality of rights and opportunities to all its component parts and to all communities. The Parsi community is a community which neither asks nor needs more than equality or rights and opportunities. By the same reasoning which leads me to demand full Responsible Government as the only panacea for all national ills, I demand nothing more for my community and my community needs nothing more than that the country should attain the status of all free countries and under that status, the right to equality of opportunities and privileges of the component parts, however large or small, be recognised.

NEW ERA.

I shall now conclude. The Nehru Report marks a new era in our political history. It is the embodiment of the national demand. It is the embodiment of national self-respect and self-confidence. Swaraj was defined by Dadabhai Naoroji of revered and illustrious memory as the national goal. The Nehru Report gives concrete expression to the ideal thus formulated. The Nehru Committee and the All-Parties' Conference have laid us all under a deep debt by their achievements. My fervent prayer is that we may prove worthy of the Nehru Report and by our dedicated labours in its behalf prove our title to it. I command to your warm acceptance my resolution.

MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supporting the second resolution referred to the arrival of the "Seven thieves" and said that the watchmen of Bombay, namely, the youths, were not going to allow them to run away undetected. (Laughter.) Pandit Nehru, he said, replied to the challenge thrown by Lord Birkenhead by producing a report, but Birkenhead was taking the challenge by resigning his office and absconding. (Laughter.) Referring to the Committee appointed by the Bombay Council to assist the Simon Commission Mr. Nariman said, frankly many of them did not know why they were appointed. Some of them approached him as to what literature they should read for the purpose and he (Nariman) advised them to read the Indian Penal Code. (Laughter.) They knew not why they were appointed much less what they were expected to do. Some of them had become members because they were promised a free trip to England as the Simon Commission would want their assistance there.

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman associated himself with what Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had said with regard to independence. He went a step further than the Madras Congress resolution in that he wanted independence as the immediate goal of India. He wanted to tell his critics that independence was not at all a sentimental ideal but practical politics. He felt that Dominion Status would still weaken the constitutional position of India, because the Viceroy had the power of veto. In Colonies, where the people came from Europe, the Viceroy dare not use his power of veto if he wished to be in power but in a country like India the power of veto was bound to be exercised because the Viceroy was not constitutionally responsible to the Assembly, but to the Crown. The speaker hoped all these points would be discussed by the next All-Parties' Convention.

Mr. B. T. Desai also spoke.

MR. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that so long as Indians stood firmly and unfalteringly by the Nehru Report and were prepared to carry on a heroic fight for it he was sure of a victory. The whole country, he said, was animated by gratitude towards those who had contributed to arriving at the decisions at the Lucknow Conference. To his mind the highest achievement of the Nehru Report was the unity it had brought about among all the parties in the country. Unity was the ideal of Indian life and in spite of efforts to destroy it by interested parties it had revealed itself to the whole in the glorious example of the Nehru Report. The speaker next replied to the mischievous suggestion made by the "Times of India" (cries: "Down with the 'Times'") that in the Nehru Report there was a desire on the part of "ruthless north country Hindu extremists to dominate the country"! (Cries: "Shame, shame.") It was clear to all readers of the "Times", said the speaker, that it desired to perpetuate the ruthless Anglo-Indian rule in India. (Applause.) Concluding Mr. Munshi said India was determined to win Dominion Status and he had no doubt if necessary people will die for it not in thousands but lakhs and lakhs. (Loud cheers.)

MR. CHAGLA.

When Mr. Chagla rose to speak he encountered an interruption. He assured the rowdy element that he was not going to be intimidated. He was surprised that there was anyone among the Muslims who believed in the religion as founded on the principles of democracy should be so afraid as not to hear the argument which went against him. ("Shame, shame.") If that section called itself Muslim it should be prepared to face arguments and then if necessary reply them. ("Hear, hear.")

Proceeding Mr. Chagla said the achievement of the Lucknow Conference of 1928 was much greater than that of 1916 because then there were only two political parties, but now several political parties had come under one banner. He wanted to assure the audience that true Muslim Nationalists were prepared to stand by the Hindus and Parsis and support the Nehru Report. (Interruption and cries of "shame.") The speaker then went on to say that many mushroom organisations and politicians had sprung up and their voice was not the voice of the Muslims. (A voice: No. It is not true.)

Mr. Chagla said the true representative of the Muslims were the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Jinnah. (Loud cheers.) The speaker next exposed the inconsistencies of Sir Mahomed Shafi who, when he was signatory to the famous Delhi Conference, subscribed to the principle of joint electorate and now declared himself against the same principle. ("Shame, shame.")

At the stage the Muslim youth named Fazlula who was frequently interrupting made his way towards the platform. The President allowed him a minute to speak but he was shouted down.

The second resolution was also unanimously passed.

MR. B. J. DESAI.

Mr. B. J. Desai who was received with thunderous applause, proposed that the decisions of the Lucknow Conference must be vigorously carried out by various political organisations. It was his proud privilege, he said, to witness the sort of reception the audience gave to those who opposed the Nehru Report. (Cheers). Only a few months ago the citizens of Bombay decided to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission and it was hoped that those who represented them in the Legislatures would carry out their wishes. But it was soon found it that the citizens had misplaced their trust. So long as the separate electorate stood and so long as Indians were played against Indians, there was room for Britishers. The reason why separate electorates must be abolished was amply furnished by the base and treacherous character of those self-seekers who pretended to speak in the name of their representatives and acted otherwise.

It was high time India changed her constitution to prevent the recurrance of these disgraceful acts and recurrence of demonstrations like the one the audience had seen that evening, by adopting the joint electorates. (Cheers). Just as individuals and self-seekers were entitled put forward their contentions, they (audience) in return were entitled to say that they (self-seekers) were traitors," he concluded.

MR. S. A. BRELVI.

On rising to second the resolution Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi was given an ovation. He said, after the lucid exposition of the Nehru Committee's Report by the previous speakers he had nothing more to add. He observed that the Report had some element of communalism in that it recommended the retention of reservation of seats for minorities. He wished that communalism had been totally eliminated by the abolition of reservation of seats. Speaking for himself he felt that it was an outrage on Islam and an insult to the manhood of the Muslim community to rely on the crutches of reserved seats. (Cheers.) He regretted the attitude taken up by Maulana Shaukat Ali, "but," declared Mr. Brelvi, every thoughtful Mussalman stood by the Lucknow decisions of the All-Parties' Conference." (Applause). He commended the resolution to the unanimous acceptance of the meeting.

After a vote of thanks moved by Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation, the meeting terminated.

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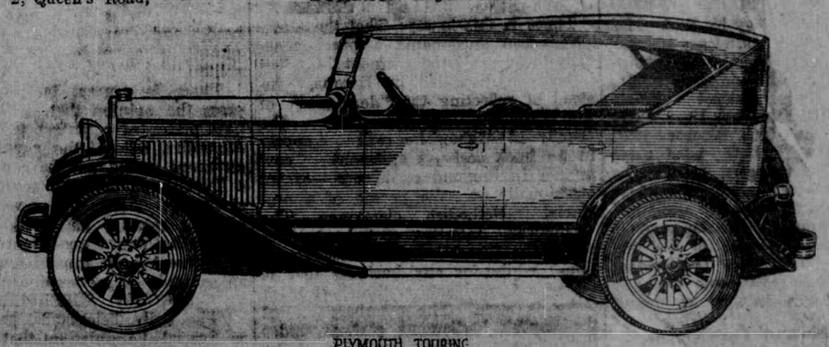

PLYMOUTH TOURING

CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS RETIRES

SIR C. HINDLEY TO REACH LONDON BY OCTOBER 27

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

After a remarkable series of banquets and farewell parties, Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, and Lady Hindley left Simla this afternoon "en-route" for Bombay from where they will sail by the S.S. "Narkunda". Sir Clement is due to arrive in London on October 27th when it is expected, he will at once take up his duties as Chairman of the Board of Control on Betting.

MORE SUPPORT FOR SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

ANDHRADESA TO POPULARISE NEHRU REPORT

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met this morning and carried a resolution reiterating the independence resolution adopted of the Madras session of the Congress, at the same time supporting the Lucknow All-Parties Conference resolution, and requesting the district Congress Committees to popularise the Nehru Report in "Andhra Desa" by intensive propaganda. The Committee called on all the parties to co-operate with the Congress in popularising the Nehru Report and resolved to hold the Andhra Provincial Conference and an Andhra All-Parties Conference in Kurnool District next month.—A. P.

BENGAL'S NEW MINISTER

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The Associated Press is officially authorised to announce that the Rajja of Nashipur has been appointed Minister to the Government of Bengal in the place of the Hon. Sir Provash Chandra Mitter.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO BE HELD IN DELHI FROM 3RD TO 5TH NOV.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

The meetings of the All-India Congress Committee will be held from the 3rd. to 5th November at Dr. Ansari's house in Delhi. The Working Committee meets at the same place on 3rd. November.—A. P.

MOULANA SHAUKAT ALI STRIKES A DISCORDANT NOTE

The following letter was addressed to the Chairman of the meeting by Maulana Shaukat Ali. It was not read in the meeting:—

Dear Sir:—I am writting this letter to you on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee and also as Chairman of the Big Moslem public meeting held in Chhota Kabristan on September in which over 12,000 Moslems of Bombay after deliberation unanimously decided that they could not support the Nehru Report unless it was amended as suggested by the Central Khilafat Committee—a body that always stood side by side with the Indian National Congress and desired even now that the Madras Congress Resolution should not be thrown over board. I regret that this controversial subject is being discussed on the eve of the arrival of the Simon Commission, when it was necessary that the whole country should have put out all its strength to defeat the common enemy.

The Moslems have decided not to be present at this evening's meeting as the presence of a large number of Muslims holding different views might have created an unpleasant situation. We desire a true heart to heart Hindu-Moslem unity and therefore avoid as much as possible any occasion which might end in widening the gulf.

I beg you to announce on behalf of the Moslems of Bombay, at least an overwhelming majority of them that they have no sympathy with this evening's meeting; and that for the sake of peace and good will they have decided not to attend this meeting. Another public meeting of the Moslems of Bombay, in which every shade of Moslem opinion is invited is going to be held on Saturday October 13 at 9 p.m. when the Mussalmans of Bombay again will announce their opposition to that part of the Nehru Report which deals with the rights of Moslem minority.

A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking-

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TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M,D, LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medic l College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patiens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of mpotency.

DISCARDED OCCIDENTAL CLOTHES FOR ORIENTAL PEOPLE.

"Memsaheb" TellS Her Joys of Life in India.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

London, Sept. 20.

It is amazing to see how extremely concerned the British Press always is about the clothes of the Orientals. The Turkish resolution to break away from the fez, as an earlier age prescribed the turban, created what is called a "sensation" in the journalistic world. Then the events of Independence Day in Afghanistan and the opening of the Jirga or Parliament almost reduced the scribes to despair. The King, it would seem, is treading a perilous path in urging tribesmen and other worshippers of tradition to wear black coats and boots. Perhaps it is a feeling of pity on the part of Englishmen, who have had to suffer the tortures of thick black cloth garments and inflexible footwear for generations, that prompts them to lament the danger to the loose comfortable shirts, huge sandals and voluminous turbans of antiquity. The superior Englishman, who even with the most amiable efforts finds it almost impossible to sit on the floor, appears to weep at the prospect of any Afghan being expected to sit on benches or chairs.

WEARING FALLEN MANTLES.

There is this to say: That these modernisation movements appear generally to advocate the garments that have been discarded by Europe, instead of reflecting the "derniercri" of the Westerner. For example, the Deputy of Afghanistan will appear in a "frock coat", a vestment now unseen in England or France,—except occasionally on the person of a provincial Methodist clergymen. The "cut-away" morning coat has replaced the "frock" for all official functions; while for any business that is not of a formal nature, the short black jacket is worn. The members of the English Parliament, perhaps under the influence of the penetration of the Labour Party into the sacred edifice, legislate in the most domestic of grey tweed suits. The resulting legislation shows no sign of falling off, either in quantity or quality, as a result of the modern and simplified attire.

THE EAST NOT QUITE ASLEEP.

I am not quite sure that the tremulous friends of Oriental peoples are entirely happy at the King of Afghanistan taking a motor-car from Angora to Kabul, and driving the 30 miles himself. Still less that King Amanullah has entrusted to Turkish physicians, educated in Germany (in come cases), the installation of hospitals in Kandahar, Herat and Ghazni.

On the other hand, to be quite fair, Turkey has been cited here in support of a new movement for the improvement and simplification of the English language. A Scottish correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph" of London says:—"What we want is a 'lingua Anglica' indicating the best type of speech for use all over the English-speaking world, dialects for local use being let live (even encouraged to live as long as they can.....Is it not significant that the Chinese have devised an alphabet on a phonetic basis for general use in that country of dialects,—and that the Angora Government has given directions for the preparation of an alphabet, in Roman characters, for Turkish? Why do we lag?"

THE "TERRIBLE" TURK.

It is not always good things, however, that are said of Turkey and the Turks, even in this day of Turcophile propaganda in Britain, extending over 16 years. There is still a residum of the old fanatical hatred for "the Turk" still plassed in the Protestant Litany with "infidels". It finds its expression in popular adages and expressions, made use of by people who have never seen a Turk, and in some cases do not know where Turkey is. When the indignent mother reprimands her obstreperous or mischievous child she calls him "That young Turk!" A friend of mine, who is a devoted and incurable Turcohile, had a bee-keeper in his employment who, when once stung by a bee, exclaimed (much to the amusement of the pro-Turk and his family) "Why! That bee is as vicious as a Turk!" Such persons are, of course, of the less-educated classes; but the spirit, a relic of our alarm and hatred for Khair udDin Barbarossa, survives among journalists In the "Daily Sketch" is a review of a book by Colonel White, an Australian airman in the Great War. This gentleman of the inkpot and the bomb is vindictive against "the Unspeakable Turk", and his reviewer is even more so. The review is headed "Flogging Horrors". Colonel (then Captain) White was shot down and made prisoner near Bagdad, and he describes his prison experiences as follows:—

"Flogging with the ryak, as the Turks call the bastinado, is so common that prisoners of war no doubt seemed delivered into their hands by the will of Allah expressly to be practised upon. A Turkish naval officer was responsible for the beating of 17 British non-commissioned officers and petty officers for some trifling disregard of orders. As he spoke a little English he took a keen delight in taunting the naval men regarding the British Navy."

TURKISH MAKE-UP.

Then this noble gentleman escaped and was sheltered by two Greek women; and contrived to make himself up as a genuine denizen of Constantinople. How do you think this is done? The method deserves study by all who desire to pass current among the population of Stamboul. He bought, he said an old fez, and a frowsy Chesterfield coat,—he clipped off his moustache and eyelashes,—he put best polish on the scarp upon his noble head,—and "very soon was a perfect picture of a nondescript Constantinopolitan."

There is a great temptation to express the opinion that, while he may have presented a perfect picture of an Australian officer, the counterfeit presentment would not have passed, as a Turkish picture, the scrutiny of the stray dogs. But this would be too bitter a retort; for no doubt, as an officer, he was a good journalist. But, as a true tale, it must be regarded as an example of messroom humour.

LAGGING SUPERFLUOUS.

"The Daily Telegraph" has sent out as Special Commission that imaginative and dramatic artist, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, who, writting from Constantinople, compares his feelings as he went ashore with those he experienced 31 years ago. The man remembers everything, invents many things, and learns nothing. To him, Constantinople remains the same as 31 years age, "and now there is the added danger of being swept from the narrow sidewalks into the gutter by passing buses, trams and motor-cars. The majority of the houses appear to be on the verge of collapse. Few of them have enjoyed a coat of paint for many generations, and huge areas of charred wood and blackened stone show too plainly where the ever-recurring fires have taken their toll. These destroyed areas remain abandoned. There is plenty of room elsewhere. The Turk seldom rebuilds; he merely passes on. Amidst the wreckage of the past have arisen blocks of flats and business offices, but they seem out of the picture and stand out gaunt and lonely. Side by side are reinforced concrete buildings, stone houses seared and chipped by the ravages of time, and tottering wooden buildings leaning out of the prependicular from age and neglect."

Poor old weary buildings! Poor old Ashbin-Barlett! The "Daily Telegraph" saves him from standing out, an incongruous figure in the new world of international understanding, gaunt, lonely and seared by the ravages of time,—and, as to his facts, most damnably out of the perpendicular.

WASPISH RETROSPECTS.

The veteran war correspondent goes on to recount his remarkable impressions of 31 years age, in the proportion of 20 lines of ancient to 1 line of modern impressions. It is difficult to see why a visit to the Pearl of the Orient was necessary in order to serve up the bitter rechauffe of prejudiced distortion which is Mr. Bartlett's contribution to history. We have only space, and patience, for a very few samples:—

"The year 1897 marked the zenith of the power of Abdul Hamid. Once again the Osmanlis had crushed a Christian rival.....In 1897 Constantinople was the hub of the universe. The last of the old masters in Oriental statecraft, Abdul Hamid seemed more firmly established than ever on his bloodstained throne. Now Abdul Hamid has joined Mohammed the Second; you can play chemin de fer or roulette in Yildiz on payment of a small entrance fee, and a line of dusty buoys marks the spot where the rival Fleets once lay at anchor. In 1897 Constant was one of the gay cities of the world in spite of the storm-clouds; it was also a great port and the commercial centre of the Near East, and the Bosphorus was packed with merchant vessels. All the trade to and from Southern Russia passed through its portals. Now nothing comes from Russia except propaganda; the great lines have vanished; a few old tramps despairingly wait for cargoes which are slow to come, and small subsidised passenger steamers carry a few passengers to or from the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports."

A POLITE GENTLEMAN.

Mr. A. Bartlett says that "In remote Asia Minor" Abdul Hamid put to the sword thousands of Armenians, men, women and children: "in Macedonia he had only been stopped from a similar wholesale massacre of his Christian subjects owing to their proximity to Vigilance Committees in Europe."

He also describes a visit to the Sultan, when he was permitted to stroll in the gardens. Here he ran into a party of veiled ladies, and at once describes them as a "small percentage of Abdul's concubines."

Turks have nowadays little use for an Abdul Hamid, but the world has equally little use for the reckless chronicler who fastened like a parasite on the body of a nation in agony.

ANOTHER PEOPLE DISCOVERED.

Mr. Bertram Thomas' description of certain peoples inhabiting parts of the Arabian peninsula, while most thrilling, bears the stamp of the reliability that one would expect from a Financial Adviser to the Sultan of Muscat. He visited these tribes this year, and to do this was compelled to take a journey of 650 miles. He moved with a caravan of twelve Badawin and fifteen camels. He saw and questioned the five tribes under consideration, and found out several interesting facts about them. To start with the language: the various tribes speak different tongues of a Semitic character. Among ancient remains he found a complex system of graves, on one of which he found Sabean characters. The cranial formation of the present inhabitants is Semitic, and so are their customs and traditions. Cannibalism is not unknown and this conputed with the fearful sterility of the land, has kept explorers out of the country. Mr. Thomas' journey consumed 48 days. He was passed on from sheikh to sheikh, or would never have completed his pilgrimage. On arrival among the people he found among their customs or practices the ancient and widespread one of the "ordeal by fire." The dead are buried with plentiful animal sacrifices, the cow being of the greatest sacrificial value. Spirits are exercised and there are some remains of animal worship. Referring to their personal appearance, Mr. Thomas states that the men shave off the moustache but cultivate a tuft on the chin; while the women shave off a strip of hair, half an inch wide, so as to make a sort of central "parting" on their heads. Mr. Thomas regarded these people as the same with the "Hadoram" mentioned in the Book of Genesis, and the Adramitae described by Pliny.

THE EGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA.

The "Sunday Times," which has always something of superlative interest, either in its contributed articles or its excellent book reviews (and most often in both), prints an article by Dotie Sydney entitled "A Wife in India" with the sub-heading "Running a House". Dotie says there are no "servant troubles" (as people call them in England) in housekeeping in India. A staff that would be considered huge in England is employed in India, and a fresh supply is readily obtainable. The Englishwoman who arrives as a bride in India has to put up with periods of separation from her husband. Only high officials at army headquarters, or men with very select jobs, spend the hot weather in the hills. The pajority of European officials have one to two months leave. For the rest of the summer the wives are "grass widows" in some hill station. There one finds several unattached men on their leave, and very few single girls. Friendships are therefore bound to be formed between the "grass widows" and the bachelors, temporary or permanent.

If the "grass-widow" desires lonely freedom, nothing can exceed the charm of the North-West frontier. Since the Ellis tragedy a guard of Sepoys is placed on a bungalow when the man is away. It is not considered a good thing to live alone for any length of time on the Frontier. If the husband should be serving in the Khyber or Waziristan, where wives are not allowed to accompany them, "convention is swept aside" and the wife frequently lets half her bungalow to a bachelor.

An Englishwoman who has been resident for 17 years in India is reported as saying: "We part with our children and our complexions; but we do live!"

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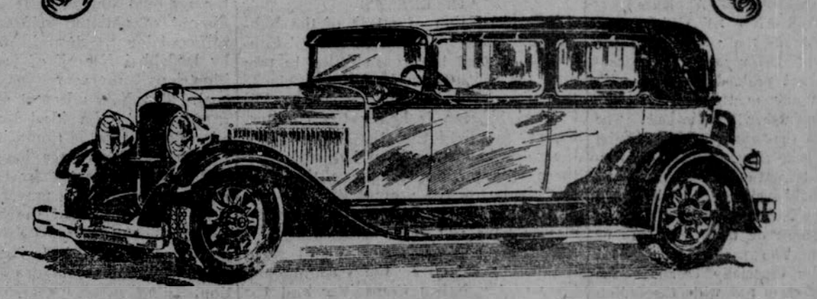

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Nature meant all women to be beautiful

In complexion at least Nature meant us all to be beautiful. Every night while we sleep Nature meant our complexions to be renewed and refreshed because she meant the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out and dried by exposure and give place to the clear, young skin which is always growing underneath.

That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

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MAGISTRATE PASSES SENTENCE OF FINE

POONA, Oct. 10.

Rao Bahadur Kale, Special Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to-day delivered judgment in the case against J. D. Simeons, Telegraph Master, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, who was charged with having personated a public servant of the police branch and putting persons in fear of injury with intent to extort money (under Sections 170 and 385 I.P.C.) in which there were three complainants. Simeons was convicted under the first and third counts (under Sections 170 and 385 I.P.C.) and was given the benefit of doubt under the second count, and was sentenced on the first count to pay a fine of Rs. 600, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months, and under the third count to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default rigorous imprisonment for two months.

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

In the course of a lengthy judgment the Magistrate observed that the accused was about 47 years and was drawing a salary of Rs. 300 a month as a telegraphist in Bombay. He admitted having attended races for many years. It was quite natural therefore for a race-going man to be in pecuniary difficulty and it was probable that such difficulty enticed him to stoop to do such heinous crime and to select such timid and credulous people in Poona as the victims. He deserved a deterrent punishment and therefore he thought a heavy fine would meet the ends of justice in the case and no substantive imprisonment was called for.—A.P.

121 FINANCE OFFICIALS CONVICTED

CHARGE OF BRIBERY PROVED

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Riga.—121 out of 130 managers, inspectors and other officials of the Don District Finance Department indicated on the charges of receiving bribes and incorrectly recording traders' profits, thereby causing serious detriment to the Government revenue, have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment from 10 years downwards with the loss of rights and confiscation of property. Nine were acquitted.—Reuter's Special.

SIR DAVID YULE'S ESTATE.

PUBLIC INSTITUTION TO BE FORMED IN INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 10.

English estate of Sir David Yule is valued at £348,015. The probate of his Indian estate will be applied for in India.

Subject to an annuity to his daughter, Sir David Yule's will directs the income from his estate to be paid to his widow, and, after her, to his daughter. It is understood that he contemplated the formation of some public institution in India, and that Lady Yule intends to carry out his wishes.—Reuter.

INEFFICIENT & IMPRACTICAL

(Continued from page 6.)

report after two years of investigation, finds that the chief problem in the situation is to give the farmer a chance to make use of this idle time."

MORE POSTS FOR BRITISHERS.

And so the British Commission recommends the establishment of a Research Institute for Agriculture with several high salaried Englishmen in charge! Paid by the taxes of the poor farmers. (Comment by the writer).

"The first attempt at applying scientific agriculture to India" says the New York Times "was in 1836, when twelve American cotton planters were engaged to 'teach the cultivators to grow and clean cotton'". "In 1863 the Madras Government placed an order in England for a steam plow, steam harrows and cultivators, seed drills, horse hoes, threshing machines and winnowers, chaff cutters and water lifts." The Indian Agricultural Department was established by Lord Curzon in 1903."

Such statements are counted upon to impress the American people how the British Government are constantly seeking to improve the primitive agricultural situation of India. But the fact is that the situation is daily growing worse through excessive taxation and exploitation."

Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Sept. 3rd, 1928.

Ahmedabad.—A workman of the Ashoka Mill has instituted criminal proceedings against the Spinning Master and the Head [illegible] Master for alleged wrongful restraint, intimidation and assault and forcibly taking the thumb impressions of several workmen binding them not to join the Labour [illegible]

BARODA RAJ PRAJAMANDAL

SEVENTH SESSION IN NOVEMBER

The seventh session of the Baroda Raj Prajamandal will be held in the city of Baroda on the 4th, 5th and 6th of November 1928. Darbar Saheb Gopaldasbhai whose singular services to the motherland are welknown to one and all through out the country has been elected president of the sittings.

It is resolved by the Reception committee to organise an exhibition of Khadder and Indigenous arts i.e. goods produced or prepared in this country. Those who are interested in the development of Indian Industries, are requested to send their goods and articles for sale and exhibition. Special arrangements of stalss for selling articles have been made. The rates for stalss are as follows:—Each stall of 15 feet by 10 feet in size for Rs. 5/- only. Stalls will be made available to those who have paid the rents in advance by the 1st of November 1928 and the same shall have to be vacated by the 10th of November, 1928.

The committee is corresponding with the authorities concerned for concessions in the Railway Carriage and the municipal Taxes and when arrangements will be completed all will be duly informed.

INDIAN OLYMPIC TEAM

MR. SONDHI REPLIES TO CRITICISM

The Secretary Indian Olympic Association, Mr. G. D. S. Sondhi, who was in charge of the Indian Olympic Athletics team which went to Amsterdam this year, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the criticisms levelled against the arrangements for the Indian team, Mr. Sondhi said no coach was taken from India. "There is no proper coach in India, excepting Mr. Buck, who was not available and all efforts to obtain a trained coach from the Army were unsuccessful. The coach that the team was able to secure in England was very highly recommended to us by the Aldershot Command authorities who are going to employ this coach themselves. Mr. Hunter of the British Olympic Association was also approached for another coach, but he too could recommend nobody.

As regards the period of training in England, he said nearly a week was lost on account of the boat reaching Marseilles late. Secondly, it was not known nor suggested by any body that a period longer than four weeks would be needed for training. This has been found by this year's experience. "Even if it was known that a longer period of training was necessary our funds at the time would not have permitted it."—A. P.

KILLING AN AILING CALF

PROTESTAGAINST MAHATMAJI'S ACTION

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 10.

A public meeting was held here this evening to protest against the action of Mahatma Gandhi in killing an ailing calf in the Satyagraha Ashram.

A section of the audience persisted in interrupting the speakers with cries of "shame" and "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai."

Nanalal Kavi, the chairman of the meeting declared the resolution of protest carried by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

VISCOUNT LASCELLES' GENEROUS GESTURE

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Viscount Lascelles has informed the Irish Free State Government with reference to the recent attempt to set fire to his Portumna residence where he and Princess Mary are now staying that he and Princess Mary deeply regret if they had even indirectly caused suffering to anyone in Ireland and hoping way might be found by which no vindictive action will be taken against suspected misguided men who might have considered that their visit had any political significance.—Reuter.

BOULTON BROTHERS

LONDON, Oct. 10.

It is gazetted that the first dividend of .394 of a penny per pound sterling will be paid on October 17 under the failure of Boulton Brothers.

The following dividends are also announced in connection with the separate estates of partners:—Archibald Browne .00685 penny in the pound (the first and final dividend). Robert Boulton one shilling and 9.873 pence. William Boulton 2.477 pence. Lieut-Colonel Heyworth Cripps .295 penny and Gerard Moncrieff 5.028 of penny.—Reuter.

FAMOUS SPANISH DRAMATIST DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Madrid.—The death has occurred of the well-known Spanish dramatist Iguase [illegible]

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THE COAST OF FOLLY.	Comyns by Dawson.
PRISONERS OF HOPE.	Cosmo Hamilton.
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS.	Ethel M. Dell.
THE BLUE BUNGALOW.	Williamson Queux.
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE.	Ethel M. Dell.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY OCTOBER 12, 1928.

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LEST WE FORGET

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' RELIEF FUND

(BY DR. SATYAPAL.)

One of the most practical resolutions adopted by the Provincial Political Conference held at Lyallpur is the starting of a Political Sufferers' Relief Fund in the Punjab.

To my mind it appears that this step has been overdue for a very long time and that the Province has not faithfully discharged its duty towards those who are suffering for the sake of their Motherland. Sporadic efforts here and there have been made to help the political sufferers and now and then some relief has been afforded to them, but what the Province really wants is a regular, organised fund to fully meet the requirements in this direction.

I can cite any number of instances which would convince any man that the lot of a political sufferer is extremely trying. I shall content myself with one or two.

A certain gentleman who was convicted to a life sentence in 1915 is yet behind the bars. He was first in Andamans, but some years ago he was brought to a jail in India. His aged father whose health has been extremely undermined by his being separated from his only son came to me and informed me that he wished to see his son, but that he had not a single pice to even pay the railway fare to reach that place where his son was incarcerated. Naturally he was extremely anxious to see his only son. He narrated to me the heart-rending tale of his and his daughter-in-law's difficulties. They are always on the verge of starvation. They somehow manage to keep their bodies alive. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee helped the gentleman and gave him some money to go and see his son, but the fund at the disposal of the Congress being scanty adequate help could not be offered and I know for certain that these two relatives of this political prisoner are in the grip of extreme poverty and their grief at the separation of their nearest relative is hundred times more accentuated by the extremely straitened circumstances they find themselves in.

UNPARDONABLE NEGLECT.

A prominent political worker was in exile. His family needed support. His only son had to be provided with education. The matter was brought to the notice of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and it did something in this matter, but the help offered was totally incommensurate with what was actually needed. A good portion of blame for not properly looking after that body attaches to the nation which is neglecting its duty towards these brave and noble patriots.

I do not propose to bring forward all the cases. I can say this much that the relatives of those who have laid their lives for us or who are still in jails are in extremely distressing circumstances. They have not a morsel to live upon nor a shirt to cover themselves, nor a house to live in. They know not where to get the next meal; they know not how to tide over their difficulties. They weep and cry, they moan and sigh, they pray and hope for betterment of their position but so far there is no substantial change for the better in their situation. I know that even the most gallant political prisoner sheds tears when he is informed in the jail that his son or daughter, mother or wife, brother or father are in such a condition that they have nothing to satisfy their hunger, to quench their thirst, to wrap their bodies and above all to purchase a drop of medicine to cure them when they fall ill.

This extreme neglect of these noble souls is telling upon the Nationalist movement. We cannot have fresh recruits to our army in face of this extremely miserable condition of the relatives of the political martyrs. Every living nation has always taken very good care of the relatives of those who live and die for it. Our neglect is unpardonable, and our indifference towards these brave men is almost criminal.

PATRIOTS TO PAY PENALTY!

Another still more pressing demand in this connection is that of affording relief to a prisoner when he is released. Continued jail life saps the vitality, ruins the body, undermines the health and in a large proportion of cases it has made people incapable of doing any hard work. Such men have to be looked after. I know of political prisoners in the grip of serious disease with not a shell to help themselves, struggling and struggling hard to keep themselves alive.

This continued neglect of these real patriots has produced a gall in the minds of workers and they have begun to think that the field of political work is only for those who are either rich themselves or who know how to please rich people and get money from them or can amass funds from the public on this or that pretext. They can have all the comforts and luxuries and even much more. Their bank balances are considerable, but these poor patriots have nothing to fall back up on and they are in a continued state of penury and poverty.

I think that the fund though started very late is a welcome step and will materially help the Nationalist movement. S. Gopal Singh Quami has been ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000/- in addition to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. He cannot pay that fine, he has no resources to pay this heavy fine. He will have to be helped by the Nation unless of course the Nation wishes his relatives to be harassed and persecuted by the Government. There are instances when to recover the imposed fine the zealous subordinates have carried away the wearing apparel, the cooking utensils, and even the baked chapaties. The ladies of the house have been tormented worried and even stripped of their clothes. Surely the Nation does not want that the relatives of the political prisoners should be subjected to such torture and exposed to such difficulties.

FORGET THEM NOT.

I, therefore, appeal to every Punjabi to contribute his mite to this fund. I particularly appeal to the rich people of the Punjab. God has given them riches. Let them spare a portion of this for those who are striving for the Freedom of Motherland. The rich men of the Punjab would please take a leaf out of the book of other Provinces. For Bardoli Satyagraha thousands of rupees were contributed by the merchants of Bombay and Gujarat. I gratefully appreciate the substantial help rendered to National cause by the Punjabee merchants wherever they have been asked to do so, but this will have to be considerably amplified to meet the situation. In the names of these heroes and martyrs I appeal to the heart of every man and woman in the Punjab to please do all he can to alleviate the sufferings of these lovers of Motherland.

Let us shed a tear of sympathy for them, let us realise that while we are providing all comforts for our children, their children are starving and suffering and have no body to offer any solace to them. We cannot do any thing better. we cannot bring back their bread winners, we are too weak to demand their release, we are helpless to break the wall of separation but we can certainly do much to relieve the sufferings of political prisoners and I hope we shall not fall in our duty.

This fund is under the direct control of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. Enough of private funds started by one man who is the sole arbiter and then the sole owner of public money collected for public purposes. We know that certain persons brought money or receive money from our brethren in foreign countries for the relief of the political sufferers but how that money was spent we have no information. One even say this that perhaps it was not spent at all.

Any way this fund shall be under the direct control of the Congress organisation. Every remittance, therefore, should be sent to the General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

AN APPEAL.

On a fervent appeal being made in the Conference by our distinguished leader L. Duni Chand of Ambala who himself gave a generous donation of Rs. 150/ for this fund, some money was subscribed. A nucleus has been formed and it is expected that the generous and charitable Punjab will very soon fill this fund and this will enable the Congress to help the poor sufferers. He who contributes towards this fund not only paves his way to Heaven because he feeds the poor and clothes the naked but does a still better thing, viz., helps in the emancipation of the Motherland and thus lays the foundation of a bright future for his Motherland. To help a political sufferer or his relatives is not only to help our own blood and bones our own brother and sisters but to strengthen the Nationalist movement also.

The Punjab which has never hesitated to help every movement calculated to do good to the country will I am sure show the same characteristic generosity and will do all it can to remove this glaring defect by providing ample funds for the relief of the political sufferers. I hope and believe that there will be a good response and very soon the Punjab Congress Committee will be in a position to offer substantial and continued help to all those who deserve it.

UNITY OF LIFE'S MECHANISM.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S REPLY TO CRITICS

We are glad to receive the following communication from Sir J. C. Bose in regard to the leading article on Plant Life that appeared in our issue of Saturday, October 6. We need hardly assure him and our readers of our appreciation of the researches that are being carried out at the Bose Institute, and no suggestion restruments has appeared in the 'Statesman.' struments has appeared in the Statesman.

Sir J. C. Bose writes:—

The following, it is hoped, will end the controversy that has arisen. Prof. Molisch one of the greatest of authorities in Plant Physiology wrote to the leading scientific journal 'Nature' (August 4, 1928) that he had successfully repeated my important results which proved (1) that every ordinary plant, hitherto regarded as insensitive, is fully sensitive and gives definite contractile reaction to external stimulation;; (2) that drugs produce identical reaction on the movement of sap in the plant as in the movement of blood in the animal; (3) that extracts from certain Indian plants have potent influenre on the propulsive activity of the plant and the cardiac activity of the animal—a fact which has roused considerable interest in the Medical Faculty of Vienna, and (4) that by means of my Optical Sphygmograph it has been possible to demonstrate the actual pumping of sap by the propulsive tissue.

All these results proved the identical physiological mechanism in plant and animal, a generalization which is regarded as of great importance to physiology in general.

As the subject is highly technical it is obvious that if any other worker, as a result of his own experiments came to a different conclusion, the proper place for its discussion is in a scientific journal, and not in the lay Press. Moreover the cause of truth cannot be advanced be scare head lines and by introduction of familiar political methods which only lead to the suppression of truth.

There are certain statements in your editorial article of September 28, which are not only misleading but very unfair. I am informed that your paper in common with others, showed high appreciation of what I was able to achieve in Europe in winning for India the reputation as a home for learning. I cannot therefore imagine what it was that had led to any change in that attitude.

To return to the controversy, two points have been raised to obscure the real issue: vrst casting doubt on the reliability of my highly sensitive instruments and secondly in putting forward the idea that I am a scientific mystic imputing on plants consciousnors and rare wisdom.

In regard to the first, the new results were so revolutionary in their implications upon older theories regarding the functioning of plant life that there was a controversy in the 'Times' (1920) as to the reliability of my instrument which produces the stupendous magnification of many million times. An enquiry was therefore undertaken by a Committee of the Fellows the Royal Society including Sir William Bragg and Sir William Bayliss. The members of the committee reported in the 'Times' of May 4, 1920, that they were satisfied that the growth of the plant and its response to stimulation were correctly recorded by my instruments at a magnification of one to ten million times. In spite of thips clear statement of the highest scientific authorities, attempts are persistently made to cast doubt on demonstrated facts. My stay in the Continent was prolonged for the purpose of allowing the leading authorities to verify all my results. The burdens of proof must lie on the innovator and the opening of my Institute to the leading scientists has only one object in view, namely the estaglishment of truth.

In answer to the misrepresentation that my work shows a proneness to mysticism I can do no better than quote the following from a review of one of my recent works that appeared in the "New York Times" the reviewer, unlike many others, taking care to read through the book and stating that "It is impossible to ignore the relentless logic of his conclusions which are based upon the most modern methods of scientific laboratory procedure. There is not a trace of mysticism; but it does contain miracles aplenty—modern laboratory miracles." It is not true that I urged on the acceptance of the doctrine of consciousness of plants which after all is a matter of sympathy and personal belief. Even in my popular work 'Plant Autographs and Their Revelations' I have described the various reactions as the behaviour of plants under the stimuli of the environment and showed how essentially similar are these to animal behaviour under parallel conditions.

I nevertheless believe in that message of Science which is akin to spirituality; which proclaims the Unity of All Life: the cooperation is a mightier force than conflict in the scheme of life; the messsage in other words, which is for teh conservation and not for the destruction of the world's civilization.

HARD LUCK FOR "STEVE"

RECEIVING ORDER AGAINST FAMOUS JOCKEY

A receiving order has been made against Stephen Donoghue, the world famous jockey.

The following sketch of Donoghue's career is contributed by a special correspondent of the "People", who knows him well.

"Come on, Steve."

Not once, but hundreds of times I have heard these three words swelling into a terrific chorus, as Stephen Donoghue, head down, arm flaying the air with the whip he uses so sparingly, has come flashing up the straight, riding like a man inspired, to snatch some marvellous victory in a desperate finish.

In my time there has never been a jockey like him. Certainly neither in this generation nor in any other has there been a rider so dear to the heart of the sporting public.

Only last season I remember a little incident at Newmarket, when Donoghue, riding a ten to one chance named Briary, beat the even money favourite O'Curry. Next to me on the stand was a man who had backed the favourite heavily, but as Steve came up the straight, I heard this man, forgetting his own bet, take up the cry: "Come on, Steve." and shout the outsider home.

"LITTLE WIZARD."

That is the magic of Stephen Donoghue, the little wizard with the broad smile and the merry eyes, who is still a bigger favourite with the racing public than any other man on the Turf.

And to-day there can scarcely be a sportsman in England who is not grieved at the news that Stephen Donoghue will have to face the bankruptcy court.

Donoghue's life has been one long romance, and, in the main, I should think he must have found it a glorious adventure. He was born at Warrington, Lancashire, forty-four years ago, and you can guess his circumstances when I tell you that, before he was in his 'teens, he was working in a factory like thousands of other Lancashire lads of humble origin.

But circumstances can never suppress genius, and Steve was always a genius with horses. He loves them instinctively and understands them as few men can do. As a boy he couldn't resist the temptation of riding them bare-back in the fields, and, when a circus came to Warrington Steve eagerly "had a shot" at riding a donkey which, they said, nobody could sit.

Donoghue sat him for some time, but eventually he got thrown. That was the first of many tumbles and several serious accidents. But Steve was never down for very long.

ENORMOUS INCOME.

His racing career is too well-known to need any comment from me. It is enough to mention that he has won the Derby six times, four times on the historic downs at Epsom, ond twice (during the war) at Newmarket.

There was a period when he seemed to be invincible and his earnings might have made a Cabinet Minister envous. It is common report, and I think well founded, that in several of his most successful years his annual income exceeded £20,000.

Stephen Donoghue is one of the most generous men I have ever known. There are scores of men on the Turf who could bear witness to his unassuming kindness. Indeed I think his soft heart has been the most expensive thing he ever owned. He has found it almost impossible to resist any "hard luck" stories, and nothing has annoyed him more than to have his benefactions made known.

This season has not been a lucky one for Donoghue. Indeed, early this year he struck a phenomenally bad patch, riding no fewer than 108 consecutive losers. But even then the public was always waiting for his luck to turn, and there were still hundreds of punters who could scarcely resist backing his mounts.

Perhaps what has made Donoghue so popular is his undaunted pluck and his cheery good humour. These qualities are allied to a simplicity of character that has been unaffected by success. Though he is known to, and liked by, all the greatest sportsmen on the Turf, he has never forgotten an old pal.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

Donoghue's son Pat bids fair to follow in his father's footsteps and has already ridden many winners. Steve takes an immense pride in his success, although, if they should happen to be racing against one another, he always does his utmost to pip the young fun.

Earlier in the year it was rumoured that Donoghue meant to retire from the saddle and start as a trainer, but he at once contradicted this report.

The petition which has now been lodged against him does not in any sense preclude Donoghue from riding. He was doing so at Doncaster last week, and he has many engagements for future events.

Everybody hopes his luck will turn for the better, and I am sure that all his friends are confident that he has it in him to win fresh successes.

Come on, Steve!—"The People."

EGYPTIAN WOMEN'S DEMANDS

MODERNISATION OF TURKEY

"A new opportunity has arisen", writes "Alahram" of asserting Egypt's independence by taking a bold stand about the Kellogg Peace Pact. The United States of America has sent a despatch to Egypt in which Egypt is asked to accept and sign the Pact. British Government has utilised this opportunity to receive from other Powers recognition of her political influence in Egypt, Arabia, and Suez Canal. Britain wants the agreement of other Powers and Egypt on the point that no other Power has a right to interfere in the affairs of Egypt just as the United States wants no interference by other Powers in Latin America. Any outside interference will be tantamount to the declaration of war. Although the United States has made no such condition while affixing the signature on the Pact Britain has taken a step which has made the position of Egypt delicate. To sign or not to sign that is the question now. It is our considered opinion that the Pact should be signed by Egypt with the reservation that Egypt is perfectly free counrry and does not accept any Power's influence over it.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE SHOULD BE CHANGED.

Sayyada Huda Hanam Sherani on behalf of United League of Women has sent a memorandum to the present Prime Minister of Egypt in which it is demanded that the age for marriage should be raised to eighteen years for the girls and laws of divorce should be changed so as to give equal rights to both sexes. The memorandum points out that the welfare of the nation and the family depends much on women and the modern woman cannot much longer bear the injustice of male sex and cannot allow her rights to be trampled by man.

CHANGES IN "MASJID-I-AKSA".

Some notable changes in the holy Masjid-i-Aksa and Kubbatul Sukhra have been effected. Ninety-four thousand guineas were subscribed by Muslims all over the world for these changes. Under the great holy dome four pillars of the precious red stone have been erected and there are other eight pillars of other fine stone, then there are eight new spans of red stone added to the building and six big spans in which fine workmanship is displayed. Masjid-i-Aksa is repaired and overhauled in some places. Amir Abdullah, the ruler of Transjordania, performed the opening ceremony which was followed by Majlis.

NEJD AND IRAK.

The Nejd and Hejaz representative in Egypt in a statement to the Press says:—

Some papers seem to be labouring under a wrong impression that the causes of the break of negotiations were confidential and thus relying on wrong information they have ascribed imaginary reasons for the breakdown of the negotiations. The real facts are these:—

(1) The Government of Nejd does not allow the former treaties to be overridden. The treaty of Akir clearly lays down that the Government of Irak will not construct posts near the frontier. Now the representatives of Irak want to explain away that settlement by ingeniously giving quite new interpretations to it.

The third protocol in the Akir Treaty gives sovereign rights to the King of Nejd over the wells, watering places and grazing grounds near the frontier and the representatives of Irak on behalf of their Government had given up all claim about these. Only it was decided to allow free use of these things to the tribes of both countries according to the established usage from a long long time.

(2) The second difficulty was that diplomatic relations did not exist direct between the Governments of Nejd and Hejaz, and Irak which made it necessary that the negotiations had to be carried on with Sir Gilbert Clayton for Irak.

(3) To say that arbitration was proposed by the representatives of Irak and refused by the representatives of Nejd is false. The fact on the other hand is this that one of the British representatives declared that his Government was not ready to agree to any arbitration of Taufik Bey Alsavedi who said that he has not received instructions from his Government to this effect, but both of them proposed to the representatives of Nejd that they should themselves make a proposal like this with definite limitations and then they would see what they can do. But seeing that the representatives of Britain and Irak were not authorised by their Governments to discuss on those lines it was no use making definite proposals. But if such a proposal comes from Britain the Government of Nejd and Hejaz will give due consideration to it.

MODERNISATION OF TURKEY.

"Turkey is undergoing modernisation", says "Alistiklal", "and the speed is fast enough to stagger the grasping power of a foreigner's mind. The Khankah of Darwesh is turned into schools, Pirs have become a rare commodity, "haran" is no more and "sharshif" torn off, blind following is condemned, complicated scripts have given place to more scientific Latin scripts. Now the question arises what remains to be done? Is there any symptom of false notion of religion left to be removed? It is understood the laws of divorce, marriage, burial, and feasts are being examined in the light of modern needs and the next step will be taken in connection with these reforms.

KEMAL PASHA'S TOUR.

Great importance is attached to Kemal Pasha's tour for further drastic reforms in Turkey. The Ghazi will propose new reforms after a survey of conditions in the various parts of the country. In the Dardanelles the Ghazi gave lessons on the new scripts himself and Ismat Pasha has gone to Constantinople for the same purpose.

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